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Neves III; Replaced by Aide

Brazil Installs New President in Interim Move

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
BRASILIA — Vice President José Sarney raised his hand on Friday as he took the oath of office as president-elect of Brazil in a ceremony before the nation's Congress. Sarney, elected by a special election, took the oath of office as president-elect of Brazil in a ceremony before the nation's Congress. Sarney, elected by a special election, took the oath of office as president-elect of Brazil in a ceremony before the nation's Congress.



José Sarney raises his hand on Friday as he takes the oath of office in Brasilia, becoming Brazil's new vice president.

Donovan Quits as Court Refuses to Drop Charges

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan resigned Friday after a New York judge refused to dismiss charges of fraud and larceny against him. President Ronald Reagan accepted the resignation "with deep regret," saying that Mr. Donovan was "entitled to the benefit of a presumption of innocence," a White House announcement said.

Mr. Donovan, the first sitting U.S. cabinet member to be indicted, continued to insist on his innocence on Friday. In a statement issued by his lawyers, he said, "I have not violated any law and I am confident that a jury will find me not guilty after hearing all the evidence."

Blast Kills 6 At Prayers In Tehran

Reuters
TEHRAN — A bomb went off Friday among thousands of worshippers at a Tehran University prayer meeting, killing six persons, including the bomber, the official Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

INSIDE

Clashes erupted in Christian Beirut as rival militias fought for control of strategic positions. Page 2.

The Budget Committee of the U.S. Senate, dividing along party lines, approved a \$966.1-billion budget. Page 3.

RTS/LEISURE
Despite inflation in Old Mass drawings, bargains are available for the knowledgeable. Karen Melikian. Page 4.

USINESS/FINANCE
Ohio ordered 70 state-chartered savings and loan associations closed for three days to shut a run on them. Page 7.

U.S. wholesale prices fell 0.1 percent in February while industrial production dropped 0.5 percent that month. Page 7.

MONDAY
Portraits of Tito, dead almost 10 years, hang on Belgrade office walls. "I like it better to see the picture and not succeed," says a student, reflecting a attitude in Yugoslavia today.

Belgium to Deploy Cruise Missiles; U.K. Publicly Questions Space Arms

Howe Calls Reagan Plan 'Complex and Difficult'

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
LONDON — The British government raised serious questions Friday about the technical practicability and the strategic desirability of President Ronald Reagan's proposed system of missile defense in space.

While paying tribute to what he called "the enormous technological expertise and potential of the United States," Sir Geoffrey asserted that "there would be no advantage in creating a new Maginot Line of the 21st century, liable to be outflanked by relatively simpler and demonstrably cheaper countermeasures."

The indictment accused Mr. Donovan and nine other defendants of using a phony equipment leasing arrangement to circumvent rules requiring contractors receiving federal funds to give some of their work to minority-owned companies.

Mr. Donovan, the first sitting U.S. cabinet member to be indicted, continued to insist on his innocence on Friday. In a statement issued by his lawyers, he said, "I have not violated any law and I am confident that a jury will find me not guilty after hearing all the evidence."

On Oct. 1, Mr. Donovan was named in a 137-count indictment issued by a grand jury in New York City charging him and nine other defendants with larceny and fraud. He has been on unpaid leave since then.

"The evidence in this case, if proved and believed, demonstrates a carefully contrived scheme to steal property," said New York state Supreme Court Judge John P. Collins, in refusing the secretary's request to dismiss the charges.

Speculation about Mr. Donovan's successor, according to an administration source, centered on former Representative John Erlenbush, an Illinois Republican. Key McMurtry, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and James Miller, head of the Federal Trade Commission. Since Mr. Donovan's indictment, the Labor Department

has been run by Undersecretary Ford B. Ford.

Mr. Donovan has denied any knowledge of a subcontract that is at the heart of the charges against him. The subcontract was entered into while Mr. Donovan was executive vice president of Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, New Jersey.

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Wilfried Martens after the cabinet discussed the missiles.

Economy Is Big Hurdle for Gorbachev

Radical Steps to Counter Soviet Malaise Not Expected

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader, has come to power pledging to rouse the Soviet economy from its stupor.

That stupor, however, has resisted assaults over the last 40 years, and Western diplomats say they are skeptical that, for all his youth and apparent energy, Mr. Gorbachev will be able or ready to take the radical steps required.

The task is a daunting one, as any Western visitor to the Soviet Union quickly sees. Long lines form for consumer goods that would be scorned in Western shops. By American standards the telephone service is rudimentary, banking is all but unknown, roads are few and poor, offices are ill-equipped and officials inaccessible.

The centralized pricing system is so awkward that meat costing the state \$4 a pound (454 grams) to produce sells for 80 cents a pound. Spare parts are all but impossible to find, and pricing policy is that spare parts must cost the same as parts actually installed in manufactured equipment, making it entirely uneconomical to maintain stocks around the country.

Inefficiency is glaring, as are absenteeism, drunkenness and sloth. When contracting with Western suppliers to bring in heavy machinery, the Russians have taken to having Westerners build the housing, too, so the expensive imports would not rust in the open while Soviet workers got around to finishing enclosures.

An Austrian company that built a steel mill near Zhitomir in Belorussia brought in Yugoslav and Austrian laborers, and built everything down to workers' barracks. The problems are no longer an official secret in the Soviet Union. Newspapers are filled daily with stories of corruption, inefficiency, incompetence and mismanagement. Prominent economists debate openly about measures to revive economic growth.

But solutions, almost 70 years after the founding of the world's first socialist state, remain elusive — and politically risky. The party chairman, Nikita S. Khrushchev, was forced out in 1964 in some part because of his meddling with the machinery of central economic control, and Prime Minister Alexei N. Kosygin's milder moves toward change in 1965 were quickly defanged.

Mr. Gorbachev has been identified as the protégé of Yuri V. Andropov, the longtime chief of the K.G.B., the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, who came to the chairmanship in November 1982 determined to assault the economy's inefficiency and sloth.

He intensified the agricultural reorganization that started under his predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev, shifting from salaries for farm work to a "brigade method," under which teams of workers were paid in part for contracted tasks, and shifting some of the decision-making to regional agricultural-industrial councils.

In industry, Mr. Andropov began an experiment in five ministries to give managers more autonomy and to reward higher productivity. He cracked down on corruption and sent policemen into the streets to scare truant workers back to their jobs.

Under Konstantin U. Chernenko, the "industrial experiment" was expanded to 12,000 enterprises, responsible for 2 percent of total industrial production, and the campaign against corruption shared a few more senior officials.

Yet results have not been dramatic. The government newspaper Izvestia recently complained that ministry officials have been slow to relinquish petty emblems of enterprises. And Abel G. Aganbegyan, a prominent Siberian economist, acknowledged that "there has been no real change."

The Chinese press has given much more extensive and factual coverage to the Chernenko funeral and other related events than it did to the Andropov funeral.

Mr. Li has stressed the benefits to be gained from an improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations. According to the Chinese news agency, Mr. Li told the Chinese Embassy staff in Moscow on Thursday that such an improvement in relations is in the interest not only of the two nations, but also of peace in the Far East and in the world.

On at least four occasions in recent days, the Chinese have congratulated Mr. Gorbachev on his rise to the post of general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

Despite all this, some diplomats still doubt that the improved atmosphere will lead to a renewal of party-to-party ties. But the obstacles to establishing ties no longer seem as formidable as they once did.

Installation Set to Begin Immediately

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — The Belgian government, ending months of uncertainty, formally announced Friday that it would go ahead with deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on its soil.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, often speaking above the jeers of members of the opposition, announced the decision to a special session of the Parliament on Friday afternoon. The decision to deploy the missiles was made at a cabinet meeting late Thursday night.

"The missiles can be put in any time now," a spokesman for Mr. Martens said. "It's up to the technical people."

With the announcement Friday, Belgium became the fourth country in Western Europe — after Britain, West Germany and Italy — to proceed with the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles envisaged by NATO to balance Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe. A total of 572 are to be deployed by the U.S. alone.

A fifth country, the Netherlands, has said it will make a final decision about deployment of its share of 48 cruise missiles on Nov. 1.

[The Dutch defense minister, Jacob de Ruijter, said Friday that the Belgian announcement would not affect his government's decision, according to Reuters.]

[Mr. de Ruijter, in Stockholm to address the Conference on Security and Disarmament in Europe, said: "We are proceeding according to our own criteria as laid down in June 1984."]

[The Dutch government announced last June that it would go ahead with deployment of its full quota of missiles if Moscow continued its buildup of SS-20 missiles, but it put off a final decision until November 1985 and dropped a commitment to begin deployment in 1986.]

The Belgian decision was for an initial deployment of 16 of 45 ground-launched cruise missiles that Belgium agreed to accept on its territory as part of the overall NATO buildup. The missiles will be installed at a Belgian Air Force base at Florennes, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Brussels, near the French border.

The deployment was a major political move for Mr. Martens, who heads a center-right, four-party coalition government. The decision had been postponed several times in recent weeks.

With leftist opposition parties opposed to deployment and likely to make it the central issue of parliamentary elections to be held by mid-December, a faction within Mr. Martens's own party argued that immediate deployment could cost the government a vote in six-seat majority. The group favored postponing deployment to see whether the newly resumed U.S.-Soviet arms talks would produce some results.

Mr. Martens told the parliament on Friday that "postponement of the initial deployment of the missiles in our country would weaken the credibility and the cohesion of the alliance and would thereby put into question the negotiations themselves."

He drew a chorus of cheers and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Lean Times Come to Embassy Row

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — This is not an international sob story. "We're not yet at the point," one West German academic said wryly, "where we're all sleeping on grates outside the State Department."

But these are trying times, nonetheless, for Washington's large foreign community. From ambassadors to Embassy Row janitors, from foreign correspondents to foreign exchange students, talk is of cutting expenses and recasting consumer habits as the robust dollar continues to drain away the buying power of other currencies.

"We have less money in our pockets and it does make life more difficult," said Luis Amorim de Sousa, a counselor at the Portuguese Embassy. "When I have dinner parties at my home, instead of pheasant, I serve Cornish chicken."

Countess Ulla Wachtmeister, the wife of the Swedish ambassador and one of the city's top hostesses, says that as the Swedish krona has lost value against the dollar she has learned to "simplify."

While it is merely a matter of creative juggling for the top diplomats, it is a more serious problem of credit stretching for the lower-level staff members. And the amenities that once made Washington the cushiest, as well

as the most glamorous, of foreign postings have disappeared for many who are paid in their own currency.

"We don't do anything any more except paying rent and paying food," said Marie-Thérèse Lawen, an employee in the visa section at the French Embassy. "Movies, Kennedy Center, trips to New York — all these things which make life nice here we've had to cut out."

Although there are provisions in employment contracts to adjust for fluctuations in the exchange rates, there is a time lag of three to six months that leaves some staff workers in a financial (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

The Cost of a \$50 Washington Dinner for Two

March 1984	March 1985
\$86.84	French franc 511.50
129.48	German mark 187.35
11,213.25	Japanese yen 13,010.00
34.25	British pound 44.95

Calculations are based on the assumption that the cost of the dinner in U.S. currency remained the same.

The New York Times

Gromyko: No. 2 in Moscow?

Western Analysts Differ on His Role in Soviet Hierarchy

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. specialists are struck by the unusually prominent role of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in the shift of the Soviet Communist Party leadership, and some say they now regard him as the second most powerful figure in the Soviet hierarchy.

The 75-year-old Soviet diplomat was given the politically significant and prestigious assignment of nominating Mikhail S. Gorbachev as the new Soviet leader on Monday. Normally that task goes to a defeated rival for the party leadership or to the second-ranking figure in the Soviet hierarchy. In other words, too, Mr. Gromyko has ranked high in Kremlin protocol lately.

Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov ranks second in Soviet protocol and a year ago nominated Konstantin U. Chernenko for the top party position. The fact that Mr. Tikhonov was passed over this time for the nominating role is seen by some U.S. officials as evidence that he may be moved out in the coming months as Mr. Gorbachev seeks to rejuvenate the leadership.

But some analysts offer another interpretation. They contend that there is circumstantial evidence that Mr. Gromyko, emerging as the point man for the old guard of leaders in their 70s, had opposed passing the top job to a younger man like Mr. Gorbachev at this stage. By this logic, he was tapped to give the nominating speech to make it clear that the old guard endorsed the new leader.

There are recent precedents for using the nominating process to demonstrate that the leadership has closed ranks after internal differences. For example, in November 1982, Yuri V. Andropov was nominated by Mr. Chernenko, who had been his chief rival for the top party post and who subsequently ranked second in the party hierarchy.

Until it becomes clear how many of the top state and party posts Mr.



Andrei A. Gromyko

Gorbachev will personally control, U.S. analysts say they cannot be certain which way to interpret the latest developments.

Nonetheless, those in both schools of thought agree that for the time being Mr. Gromyko appears to be the second most powerful figure in the Soviet system and that in foreign policy, at least, Mr. Gorbachev appears to be deferring to him.

Some U.S. government and academic specialists read these recent developments as indications that Mr. Gromyko may even be in line to become the Soviet president, a post left vacant by the death of Mr. Chernenko, who is nearly 80, as prime minister.

Such academic specialists as Jerry F. Hough, professor of political science at Duke University, contend that Mr. Gorbachev's acceptance speech, placing strong emphasis on Soviet-American

relations, détente and arms negotiations, reflects the Chernenko-Gromyko line since late summer. "Gorbachev is linking himself to the foreign policy of Gromyko," Mr. Hough said. He suggested that the new leader, who is relatively inexperienced in foreign policy, was leaving that sphere of policy primarily under Mr. Gromyko's direction for now while he turned to internal affairs and the economy.

But U.S. specialists disagree over whether Mr. Gorbachev would be content to let the foreign minister become president, a largely ceremonial role but one that recent party leaders have wanted for themselves to bolster their political authority and their prestige at home and abroad.

U.S. government analysts assert that in the past Mr. Gorbachev defended Mr. Chernenko's right to serve as both party leader and president, presumably laying claim to such a combination of posts for himself.

But other government and academic specialists, like Vernon S. Aspinwall, professor of political science at Pennsylvania State University, question whether Mr. Gorbachev will be allowed by older leaders to accumulate that much power.

When the collective Soviet leadership made a formal group appearance Monday at Mr. Chernenko's funeral, Mr. Gromyko was seated next to him. Mr. Gromyko's position, a post left vacant by the death of Mr. Chernenko, who is nearly 80, as prime minister.

Many specialists read this as an indication of his increasing power and of the decline of Mr. Romanov, who had been regarded by some as Mr. Gorbachev's most powerful rival for the leadership.



A bodyguard accompanied Samir Geagea, leader of a revolt against Lebanon's alliance with Syria, as he arrived Friday for a meeting of Christian military and political leaders.

Mubarak Adds Talks With Kohl to His Tour

United Press International

LONDON — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, politely rebuffed in attempts to draw Washington and London into new Middle East peace moves, on Friday added West Germany to his tour of Western nations.

An Egyptian spokesman said that Mr. Mubarak would stop off in Frankfurt on Saturday to confer with Chancellor Helmut Kohl in a general review of the Middle East situation.

Originally, Mr. Mubarak, who met with President Ronald Reagan in Washington and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London, had planned to fly directly from London to Venice for a meeting with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, the spokesman said.

He said that Mr. Mubarak would also discuss bilateral West German-Egyptian relations with Mr. Kohl.

After 80 minutes of talks with Mr. Mubarak on Thursday, Mrs. Thatcher said she supported efforts by Egypt and Jordan to promote dialogue with Israel but made no offer to join Mr. Mubarak's Middle East peace quest.

She pointedly omitted mentioning the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in last month's agreement between Jordan and the PLO intended to defuse conflict in the region. Mr. Mubarak has proposed an initial round of talks between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before a large round of peace talks on the Middle East.

The United States has refused to take Mr. Mubarak up on his proposal. Egypt had no comment on the

London talks, which began Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Thatcher's 10 Downing Street residence and continued at a dinner there Thursday night.

A spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said her talks were "almost exclusively" about the Middle East and focused on President Mubarak's visit to Washington and its results.

■ **Egypt to Press U.S.**
An Egyptian diplomat in Israel said Friday that Egypt would continue to press the United States to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

"We don't want the United States to negotiate with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. We only want them to listen, to make sure for themselves that the delegation is keen to achieve peace," the Egyptian chargé d'affaires in Israel, Mohammed Abdel Aziz Bassioumy, said. He added: "Then negotiations can start directly with Israel."

■ **Egyptian Group in Israel**
A 10-member Egyptian delegation has arrived in Israel for four days of talks on the development of and land in the latest of Egyptian-Israeli contacts, United Press International reported Friday from Jerusalem.

"This is a meeting of eight personnel and two assistant directors from the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture. They are here in the framework of a steering committee for aid zones," a spokesman for Israel's Foreign Ministry said.

The spokesman said this is the third of three meetings about aid land among U.S., Israeli and Egyptian delegations.

Militias Clash In East Beirut In Major Split Of Christians

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Clashes erupted Friday in Christian East Beirut as rival militias fought for control of strategic locations in the worst split in Lebanese Christian ranks in a decade.

Police said combat with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades broke out in the Beirut port and Karantina port area, but there were no immediate reports of casualties.

The port is an important link between the Christian and Moslem parts of the capital. The crossing point between the two parts of the city were closed as the sound of bullets and explosions were heard on the Moslem side of the line.

Lebanese private radio stations said that Christian militia rebels under the command of Samir Geagea have gained the upper hand against their rivals in the Phalange Party. The rebels are protesting Lebanon's yearlong rapprochement with Syria.

[Late Friday, the rebel militia-men seized the last position in East Beirut loyal to President Amin Gemayel, The Associated Press reported from Beirut.]

The fighting erupted hours after at least 18 U.S. Embassy officials were evacuated from Lebanon and flown to Cyprus in reaction to what a White House spokesman called an "unsettled" situation in East Beirut.

Christian leaders held emergency talks with Mr. Gemayel, a Christian, at the presidential palace in Baabda in the hills east of the city. The Moslem prime minister, Rashid Karami, took part in the talks.

He had just returned from Damascus where he had met with Syria's vice president, Abdel Halim Khaddam.

Mr. Khaddam issued a stern warning Thursday night that his country would not remain indifferent in the face of what he called "Israeli-inspired movements seeking to undermine Lebanese and Arab interests."

The leadership of Christian rebels issued a statement Friday denying allegations that Israel was behind the revolt. "Rumors to this effect spread by hostile media are false," the statement broadcast by the group's "Radio Free Lebanon" said.

Mr. Geagea, 32, led his militia-men Tuesday in a sweep in Christian areas north of Beirut defying the leadership of the Phalange Party, which has thus far been in control of about 6,000 fighters forming a private army called the Lebanese Forces.

This is the first major split in the Phalange Party since its foundation about 50 years ago. It also divided the heretofore united Christian community after Mr. Geagea said that his movement reflected the independence of the Christian decision-making.

■ **Earlier Withdrawal Seen**

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel was quoted Friday as saying his country probably will hasten its withdrawal from southern Lebanon by shortening and partially combining the two remaining stages. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

"I estimate that everything will be done to shorten [the second stage], and theoretically there exists a possibility of combining parts of stage two and stage three," the daily newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth quoted Mr. Rabin as saying.

However, the newspaper quoted Mr. Rabin as saying he did not think Israel could finish pulling out of Lebanon in one combined stage.

Meanwhile, Israeli soldiers reportedly made arrests and searched for weapons in a raid on the Shiite Moslem town of Barish, about eight miles (13 kilometers) east of Tyre. Two villagers were killed a day earlier trying to smuggle ammunition into Israeli-occupied territory.

Sources in southern Lebanon, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said the Israeli entered Barish on Friday with 12 armored personnel carriers and 150 soldiers.

■ **U.K. Businessman Abducted**
Brian Levick, a British businessman who has worked in Beirut for the past 18 months, was kidnapped Friday in West Beirut, The Associated Press reported.

He was the second Briton to be abducted in the Moslem sector of the capital in as many days. On Thursday, Geoffrey Nash, 60, a metallurgist who works for the Lebanese government, was forced by three gunmen into a car and driven off.

David Miers, the British ambassador in Lebanon, confirmed reports of Mr. Levick's kidnapping and said the victim was the managing director of Coral Oil Co. in Lebanon.

WORLD BRIEFS

Castro Denies Friction With Moscow

NEW YORK (AP) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba has denied his failure to attend the funeral of the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, was a sign of strain in relations with the Soviet Union, reported Friday.

Mr. Castro made the remarks during an interview in Havana, television network said. CBS added that the Cuban leader "says he is not in any kind of a pique of any kind, that his decision about not going to Moscow wasn't a signal." Mr. Castro said his relationship with the Soviet Union was never better, CBS said.

Regan administration officials said this week that they saw Castro's absence as a sign of friction between Moscow and Havana. Cuban announcements have offered no explanation of why Mr. Castro sent his brother, Raúl, the vice president and defense minister, to represent Cuba at Mr. Chernenko funeral on Wednesday. Fidel Castro went to Moscow for the burials of the previous two Soviet presidents Leonid I. Brezhnev in 1982 and Yuri V. Andropov last year.

Papandreou Withdraws Amendment

ATHENS (AP) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's Socialist government, responding to public criticism, has dropped a proposed constitutional amendment that would have enabled Parliament to the Greek constitution whenever it wished.

The government, however, said it will press ahead with plans to other articles of the 1975 constitution to curb what it calls the excess powers of the president.

The premier has decided to withdraw the amendment of Article 1 of the constitution, the government spokesman, Dimitri Maroudas, said in a statement issued Thursday night. "In order to ensure a political deal in good faith, which has been undermined by misleading statements and interpretations."

The scrapped amendment would have permitted revision of the constitution by a three-fifths majority in the 300-member single chamber parliament at any time.

Greece Turns Down Turkish Proposal

ATHENS (AP) — Greece on Friday rejected a proposal by the Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal, for talks on Greek-Turkish differences neither "serious nor responsible."

Dimitri Maroudas, a government spokesman, said the "two conditions necessary for a Greek-Turkish dialogue don't exist." He there can be no talks between the two neighbors while Turkish troops occupy northern Cyprus and Turkey maintains a claim on control of Aegean Sea region. He said Mr. Ozal's proposal was neither "serious nor responsible, but designed to impress international public opinion."

The Turkish prime minister said Tuesday that he was willing to do Greek-Turkish problems with the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou "anywhere, anytime."

Students in Seoul Clash With Police

SEOUL (Reuters) — About 4,000 students demanding the resignation of President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea clashed with riot police Friday at Korea University in Seoul, witnesses said. No casualty reports were available.

Nearly 1,000 policemen fired tear gas as students tried to take to the streets, the observers said. The students retaliated by hurling stones, were demanding the withdrawal of the resignation of the university president, who they said was forced to resign because of his leniency toward radical anti-government students.

The demonstration turned into an anti-government protest. Police stopped the students from marching off the campus. The protesters demanded an end to what they called the military dictatorship of Chun's government and the release of political prisoners.

For the Record

The Justice Department asked a federal judge in Philadelphia Friday to dismiss a lawsuit challenging the establishment of U.S. economic relations with the Vatican. The suit, which names President Ronald Reagan as a defendant, was brought by Americans United for Separation of Church and State.

Norfolk drivers rumbled their coal trucks through a United Workers blockade in Lohans, West Virginia, on Thursday. Some drivers were slightly injured and 10 miners' cars were damaged. It was the second day of violence in a five-month-old strike.

Three convicts who barricaded themselves in a maximum security prison with four hostages in Kingston, Ontario, were arrested after hostages managed to escape, prison officials said Friday.

New Zealand, frozen out of military exercises with the United States because of its ban on visits by U.S. nuclear warships, is seeking defense ties with Canada, Defense Minister Frank Fyfe said Friday in Sydney, Australia.

Eight South African dissidents arrested on treason charges lost a battle for bail Friday in Durban, South Africa, after the state for their release.

Moscow Said to Consider Action Against Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

by about 100,000 Soviet troops, are being carried out from Pakistan's territory.

"It was also stressed that this cannot be affected in the most negative way Soviet-Pakistani relations," said the Tass report on the meeting.

An earlier article in Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, included more explicit allegations against General Zia's regime. That article asserted that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was maintaining a "number" of bases and camps in Pakistan to train and equip Moslem insurgents who subsequently are sent into Afghanistan.

Pravda also said that "American instructors" are training General Zia's police forces, which are to be "used in the restless northwestern border province of Pakistan." In the area, known as Baluchistan, opposition to General Zia's regime is running high. Russians traditionally have maintained ties with Baluchistan tribes.

Sources in Moscow hinted Friday that intensified pressure on General Zia was linked to Moscow's effort not only to seek a solution to the five-year-old military stalemate in Afghanistan but also to Mr. Reagan's increased pressure on the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

According to these reports, the Russians are considering the possibility of encouraging anti-Zia elements in Pakistan presumably by

providing arms and other aid to dissidents in Baluchistan.

One was led to believe the American military action against Nicaragua would provoke a Soviet effort to topple the government of General Zia.

It was not possible to determine to what extent these official bluffs were designed to impress on General Zia to change his policy or whether they in fact mark a drastic shift in Moscow's policy.

There is little doubt that Gorbachev would like to find out of the Afghan impasse. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 has complicated Soviet relations with China, the Moslem countries and the West.

Mr. Gorbachev took the utmost step to associate himself with assertions during the summit in Moscow with the Pakistani leader. Western diplomats in Moscow said that Mr. Gorbachev's possibly reflected Moscow's frustration with the Afghan pass.

However, the new leadership seems to have linked the problem of Afghan insurgency to U.S. policy in Central America and specially to Mr. Reagan's pressure on Nicaragua.

Diplomatic observers here suggested that Moscow seemed to be signaling some real damages to interests in an area close to Soviet borders if Mr. Reagan sues his policy aimed at toppling pro-Soviet government in Nicaragua.

Gorbachev Faces Economic Hurdles

(Continued from Page 1)

been no breakthrough in productivity.

The energy and speed with which Mr. Gorbachev revives the assault on the economy will probably depend on how quickly he can consolidate his power. In his speeches and writings he has given the impression of a man in a hurry.

In December, he called for "profound transformations in the economy and in the entire system of social relations." In his acceptance speech on Monday, he called for "restructuring the material and technical base of production," "perfecting 'social relations' and developing the worker's 'spiritual makeup'."

Statements like these have made Mr. Gorbachev the object of considerable hope among the more progressive middle-aged Soviet officials. He is seen as the man who can snatch up Andropov's sagging banner and revive the Soviet Union's sagging strength.

But Western economists and diplomats who have followed the Soviet economic debate and have watched Mr. Gorbachev are almost unanimously skeptical that he can bring the sort of fundamental change that to Western thinking is the sole way out of the Soviet Union's economic morass.

"Their real problem is the system of central control," said one senior Western diplomat in Moscow. "The economy cannot respond to changing conditions or advantages except by going through an enormous bureaucracy. The system is deadening to innovation, initiative. They simply don't have a mechanism that can run itself — it is one they must continuously prime."

According to Western statistics, the average annual growth rate of the Soviet economy has fallen to about 2 percent in recent years from a peak of 5.2 percent during the 1966-1970 period. Soviet living standards have fallen to about one-third of American standards, according to Western statistics.

"All the reforms" attempted in the past, in 1965, 1979, by Andropov, have been no more than tinkering with the fringes of the system," a Western economist said.

"These innovations have been very modest, and quite often so piecemeal that they have made no effect. Andropov and his top aides, including Gorbachev, hoped to solve their economic problems without changing the political system. But probably the only campaign that had any effect was the discipline campaign — at least that got some people back to work and delivered more on time."

Realistic assessments like this are founded on the presumption that serious reform of the economy would undermine the political system.

The reform of the pricing system that most Western economists consider the first step in any serious reform would be certain to bring public discontent. Letting market mechanisms loose would strip the

Soviet Economy Continued Decline In Most Areas in Beginning of 1985

Reuters

MOSCOW — Economic figures for the first two months of 1985, released Friday, illustrate the uphill struggle that the Soviet Union's new leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, faces on the economic front.

The official weekly Economic Gazette showed a marked slowdown in industrial production and productivity growth, with oil and coal figures down and targets not met in the chemical, ferrous metal, fertilizer and paper industries.

In agriculture, milk yields were down compared with the same period last year. Overall meat production rose but in the central Asian republic of Uzbekistan figures were more than 25 percent down and newspapers disclosed that farms had been falsifying figures.

Industrial production in January and February 1985 was up only an average 3.7 percent, compared with an increase of 5.6 percent a year ago. Overall productivity grew by 1.2 percent, compared with 5.3 percent in the same period in 1984, the publication said.

Production in two-thirds of the categories listed by the Economic Gazette was below 1984 levels.

The official report put some of the blame for the statistics, among the worst since 1982, on a hard winter that it said had caused transport difficulties and strained power supplies.

The report also blamed ministries and management that it said "did not take the necessary steps to make fuller use of existing capabilities and technical equipment."

An editorial in the official newspaper Pravda said the Soviet Communist Party now intended "decisive action against irresponsibility" and "support for those whose attitude to duty is reflected by practical results, deeds not words."

Gas and electricity figures were among the few bright points. Gas production, aided by new fields in western Siberia, rose to 105 million cubic meters (3.7 billion cubic feet) from 96.2 million in the comparable period last year. Electricity production, measured in kilowatt hours, was up by about 3 percent.

central bureaucracy and the Communist Party of their control over all aspects of Soviet life and raises the threat of the restoration of capitalism.

The question among Western diplomats is how far Mr. Gorbachev can go with his plans for change. He is seen as likely to limit his campaign to attacking the entrenched and corrupt bureaucracy, reviving the campaign for discipline among workers.

Although Mr. Gorbachev may not share the vivid memories of World War II and Stalinism with his predecessors, he may well share their fears of setting loose the sort of reaction that economic change spawned in Hungary, Czechoslovakia or Poland. The sort of economic revival sweeping China, most diplomats believe, is not in the cards for the Soviet Union anytime soon.

Belgium Accepts Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

laughter from opposition benches when he said that the missile deployment "has no aggressive or hostile character."

Mr. Martens said: "The deployment in Western Europe of a limited number of intermediate-range nuclear missiles — a number far lower than that already put in place by the Soviet Union — is intended only to re-establish a certain equilibrium of forces and a deterrent without which the security of the country would be seriously compromised."

In what appeared a concession to the anti-deployment forces here, Mr. Martens said the government would review the situation every six months to see whether a deployment of the additional 32 cruise missiles destined for Belgium in the NATO plan would proceed.

■ **Tass Sees New Obstacles**
The Belgian decision raises additional obstacles to reaching an agreement at the Geneva talks, the Tass news agency said Friday in Moscow.

The White House welcomed the Belgian decision, saying that it would have a considerable effect on the arms control talks, Reuters reported from Washington.

"We applaud the steadfastness of the Belgian government in moving ahead with the decision to deploy," said the chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes.

"It demonstrates the resolve of the NATO allies," he said.

U.K. Voices Questions on Space Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

first began talking about it, but most of those have been made privately. Sir Geoffrey's public discussion of problems, which came just as the Geneva disarmament talks were getting under way, was one of the first by a ranking politician.

British officials said that the speech did not represent a major shift in attitude but rather a decision that the time had come to set out Britain's views in detail.

Sir Geoffrey said that it was important that the allies ask themselves "how best to enhance deterrence, how best to curb rather than stimulate a new arms race." And he argued that such strategic considerations had to be considered during, not after, the research work on the proposed system.

He declared that in the first stages of the deployment of a system of active rather than passive defenses, that is, a system that could destroy enemy missiles rather than one whose effectiveness rested upon the threat of a retaliatory attack, "these would be bound to be more vulnerable than comprehensive systems to countermeasures."

"Would these holes in the dyke," he asked, "produce and even encourage a nuclear flood?"

The foreign secretary, whose speech would require the clearance of the prime minister and the cabinet, also expressed anxiety about the ability of politicians to retain control over any new system, rather than relying "upon computers and automatic decision-making."

On another question, he quoted Paul H. Nitze, the American disarmament specialist, to the effect that any space defense would have to be not only workable but also cost-effective and survivable. With a cost running "into many hundreds of billions of dollars," he said, the allies must ask "whether the enormous funds to be devoted to such systems might be better employed" on other forms of deterrence.

Although his language was highly diplomatic throughout, Sir Geoffrey appeared to be warning the United States not to go beyond research without gaining the approval of the Europeans first.

"In his statement to Congress last month, President Reagan spoke of the need to reverse the



Sir Geoffrey Howe

erosion of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty," the secretary said. "But to go beyond research into defensive systems would be inconsistent with the ABM treaty as it stands. I attach importance to convincing the Soviet leadership that we in the West are indeed serious in our aim of maintaining strategic stability at significantly lower levels of nuclear weapons."

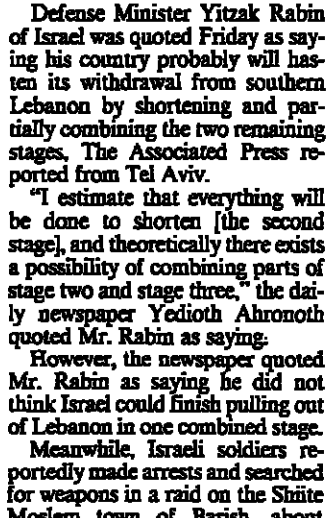
"We do not want to give them the impression that we have something else in mind. We are serious about arms control. And we must be seen and heard to be so."

"Finally, as members of the Atlantic alliance, we must consider the potential consequences for this unique relationship. We must be sure that the United States' nuclear guarantee to Europe will indeed be enhanced not at the end of the process, but from its very inception."

Officials said that Sir Geoffrey's comments reflected a number of worries. Britain is not sure that it will ever be able to afford a space defense system; indeed, it is already having difficulty finding the money to pay simultaneously for its naval and military commitments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, its defense of the Falkland Islands and its purchase of U.S. Trident missiles.

In addition, Britain, along with others in Europe, fears that for the first several years of any deployment, all the new weapons would stay in the United States, leaving the European continent vulnerable.

However difficult the questions, the foreign secretary added, they must be asked now, because they are "so vital to our future that we cannot afford to shrug them off."



Sir Geoffrey Howe

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Neves Falls Ill; Brazil Installs Vice President

Divided Senate Panel Approves \$966-Billion U.S. Budget for 1986

WASHINGTON — A sharply divided Senate Budget Committee has approved a \$966.1-billion federal budget for next year that includes a one-year freeze on Social Security retirement benefits and disability payments, but no provision for new taxes.

The package incorporates a range of deficit-cutting proposals, including a provision proposed by President Ronald Reagan to hold the military spending increase to the inflation rate.

The proposed budget was approved Thursday in an 11-10 party-line vote after a debate in which Democrats accused the Republican majority of manipulating figures to exaggerate the degree to which deficits would be reduced.

The budget resolution incorporates some but not all of the program cuts and eliminations that Mr. Reagan recommended in his deficit request.

Programs such as the Economic Development Administration could be killed; revenue sharing with local governments would be based on programs providing subsidies for Amtrak, the nationwide passenger rail system, and funds for the Medicare system of health insurance for the elderly could be cut sharply.

Committee Republicans calculate that their budget would produce a deficit of \$172.3 billion in the next fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1, declining to \$101.8 billion over three years.

Using different economic assumptions than the Republicans, nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office said next year's deficit reductions amounted to a total of \$39.3 billion, compared with the Republican claim of \$55 billion.

Budget Faces Many Hurdles
Karen Tumulty of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington: The Senate Budget Committee's package faces an uphill climb before any of its provisions become law.

The package and other deficit-reduction alternatives will be haggled over by the Reagan administration, the full Senate and House of Representatives and almost every committee and subcommittee at both sides of the Capitol.

Only hours after the Senate com-

mittee tentatively approved its broad spending outline, both liberals and conservatives were expressing reservations about it.

At the White House, Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary, said the Mr. Reagan was "disappointed in some elements of the package," particularly the committee's refusal to go along with the administration's request for an increase in Pentagon spending of 6 percent after inflation.

However, Mr. Speakes said that completion of the Senate committee's plan "gives us an opportunity to begin working closely with the Senate in order to develop a package more to our liking."

The House Budget Committee chairman, William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, dismissed the senators' plan as merely an effort to "get the monkey off their backs" after the committee's Republicans and Democrats were unable to agree on an overall deficit-reduction strategy.

Democrats on the committee, with some Republican support, had argued that the panel should increase taxes on corporations rather than force domestic programs to carry such a large share of the deficit-reduction burden. However, any tax increase would have put the committee at odds with the president.

The first major test of the plan will likely come within two weeks on the floor of the Senate.

The committee's proposal to deny Social Security cost-of-living increases next year is certain to provoke strong opposition in the Senate. And even if it passes, it will face a new challenge in the House, where even the Republican minority is on record as being against any cut in the program.

A top aide to House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said it was "unlikely, but not absolutely out of the question" that the House would go along with the Social Security freeze.

Now that the Senate committee has produced a package, the aide added, it puts pressure on the House Budget Committee to come up with its own spending alternative that would slice the deficit.

"At a minimum, what we have to do is match their number" for overall deficit reduction, he said.



George Bush, wearing a U.S. 82d Airborne Division beret, waves to the crowd at Grenada's Point Salines airport.

40% of U.S. Admirals To Handle Arms Buying

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy, in a major policy shift that reflects its difficulties with defense contractors, will ensure that 40 percent of officers promoted to admiral will have specialized in weapons procurement or management rather than command at sea, according to Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr.

Mr. Lehman said Thursday that the move is aimed at attracting top-flight officers to the arcane and unglamorous world of weapons acquisition, offering them a clear path to a rank previously filled mainly by those who had proved themselves at sea.

Calling his decision the most far-reaching personnel reform in 100 years, Mr. Lehman said the navy would send officers to such institutions as Harvard Business School to develop business management skills to match those of defense contractors.

It serves notice that the contractors "are going to see across the table from them a steadily increasing level of experience and expertise that will make the process a lot more effective," Mr. Lehman said.

The shift comes as Congress is challenging the Reagan administration's \$313-billion defense budget and focusing on the billing practices of the top U.S. weapons makers as evidence of runaway costs allowed by the Pentagon. Contractor charges to the navy of \$600 for a toilet seat and \$16,571 for a refrigerator have heightened budget-cutting sentiment on Capitol Hill.

Navy officials say that two-thirds of the 100 admirals in top procurement jobs and most of their subordinates have little expertise. Since those posts have been seen as dead ends in a service that rewards sea duty, they return to the fleet as soon as possible.

As a remedy, Mr. Lehman said, the navy will reserve 100 of its 253 admiral slots — 100 posts that already involve weapons procurement and maintenance — for officers who have "solid credentials as experts" in managing and acquiring weapons systems.

A new officer program for "material professionals" will be established for those of the rank of commander or higher who will devote the rest of their careers to procurement, maintenance, technology and logistics of weapons. They are to be screened by a board of top navy officials who will select the first class in July.

Those qualifying for the program will be offered a 15-month business management course at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, or at such places as Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School.

As Mr. Lehman was moving to improve the navy's ability to deal with contractors, Representative Bill Nichols, Democrat of Alabama, announced that P.akis Velioti, a former General Dynamics Corp. executive who lives in Greece as a fugitive, has agreed to testify

Bush Rejects Invitation To Meet With Nicaraguan

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — White House officials say that Republican senators up for re-election in 1986 are being informed that President Ronald Reagan's involvement in their campaigns would be limited unless they supported administration programs.

In what one official described as "hardball" political tactics, the White House has decided in recent days to step up the pressure on the 22 Republican senators in the hope of cementing their support on pending votes.

These include votes that are expected to be close on whether to continue building the MX missile and on the budget package, which involves cuts and freezes in numerous domestic programs.

One White House official described the new tactic as "a carrot and a stick thing." He added, "Basically, what it means is that if the senator doesn't support us on the MX and he wants a fund-raiser in the next three or four months, he's not going to get a fund-raiser."

The White House tried to apply similar pressure on Republican members of Congress in 1982 when Mr. Reagan was seeking legislative support for tax increases. But, in the face of angry congressional reaction, the threat was quickly shelved by the president.

This time, however, with Mr. Reagan increasingly concerned about the fate of his legislative program, White House officials say the

Reagan Pressuring 22 Senators

Republicans Told Re-Election Help Depends on Votes

By Bernard Weinraub
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president has agreed to the proposal that was shaped by ranking White House aides.

One Republican senator up for re-election, Charles E. Grassley of Iowa, said that his office received a telephone call from the White House earlier this week.

"They said that the president's going to campaign," Mr. Grassley said, "and he has so many days and so many trips and probably greater priority would be put in those states where senators were cooperative with the White House."

Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, said: "The president has always been committed to holding the Senate for the Republicans in 1986. There are 22 Republicans up, and our rule is we're going to take care of our friends first. But in the case of the MX and other votes, we're approaching these votes on their merits and the president's using friendly persuasion."

White House officials indicated that that effort was essentially a result of three threads: Mr. Reagan's uncertainty about the passage of his program, the aggressive style of Donald T. Regan, the new chief of staff, in contrast to the accommodating manner of his predecessor, James A. Baker 3d, and the new Senate majority leadership of Robert J. Dole of Kansas as well as Alan K. Simpson, of Wyoming, the majority whip.

Mr. Dole, through a spokesman, declined to discuss White House legislative efforts. But Mr. Simpson

said there were one or two Republican senators up for re-election "who constantly get a perverse kick out of doing something which does not meet the president's requirements or the leadership's desire."

"With those one or two, we have to slap them along the head with a piece of stove wood," Mr. Simpson said. "Let them know there's a bigger picture than just plain selfishness."

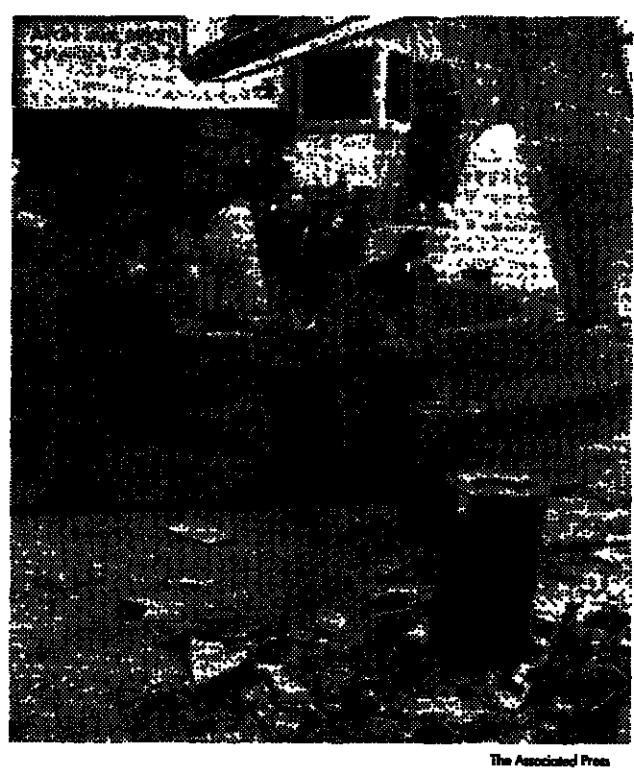
Denial by White House

A deputy White House press secretary, Robert Sims, said Thursday that he had "never heard a policy expressed" that would support linking senators' votes and Mr. Reagan's campaign support. The Associated Press reported from Washington. "These reports are without foundation," he added.

Farm State Coalition

Members of Congress from agricultural states say they are forming a "silo coalition" to block funding of the MX system, linking their opposition to President Reagan's veto of emergency farm credit legislation, United Press International reported from Washington.

Representative Thomas A. Daschle, a Democrat of South Dakota, and Representative Byron Dorgan, a Democrat of North Dakota, predicted that the vote on the MX would be close. The Senate votes twice in the next week on whether to release \$1.5 billion that the administration wants to build 21 of the missiles this fiscal year.



AIRPORT DISPUTES — Garbage littered the floor at Charles de Gaulle Airport near Paris where a strike over wages by cleaning workers entered its 17th day Friday. Above, police tried to unclog a traffic jam at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York where striking employees of Pan American World Airways blocked the entrance to a terminal. The Pan Am strike, which began Feb. 28, involves a dispute over wages and pensions.

AMERICAN TOPICS

I Mink, 2 Brooches On the Side, to Go

Fast-food chains are on the march up Fifth Avenue, New York's most elegant commercial thoroughfare. The Fifth Avenue Association has asked the city to ban food sales along the avenue's most glittering stretch, from 32d to 59th Streets, before it goes the way of Paris's Champs Elysees, largely given over to cinemas, cafes and fast-food chains.

It may be too late. McDonald's already has set up shop across the street from the Empire State Building. Burger King is at 37th Street, and Godfather's Pizza is across from the main library at 42d Street. Now Roy Rogers, at 46th Street, literally casts its shadow further uptown on Saks, Gucci, Cartier, Tiffany, Bergdorf Goodman and Bonwit Teller.

Robert Stern, an architect, says the eateries are "culturally, socially and architecturally" offensive. Kent Barwick, of the Municipal Arts Society, says the "loud, garish" fast-food outlets create "an area of chaos out of one of the great ceremonial streets of the world."

Fifth Avenue, with only mixed success, always has fought to keep out sidewalk vendors, banks, airline offices and souvenir shops. Murray Riese, of Roy Rogers, said of the big stores: "If they don't prosper, we don't prosper."

homes, down slightly from 65.4 percent five years ago after a steady rise from 55 percent in 1959, a New York Times survey shows that 76 percent of all Americans believe that "the prospect of owning and living in a freestanding house on its own land" is "an important part of the American dream."

Of people who rent, 55 percent intend to buy.



John F. Lehman Jr.

Short Takes

An Alaska Railroad freight train, although slowing to 40 mph (65 kph) or less, killed 48 moose this month on a one-night round trip between Anchorage and Fairbanks. The moose preferred walking on the plowed track than on snow up to 18 inches (46 centimeters) deep. Arnold Polancheck, an executive of the state-owned line, said: "Normally, you hit one or two a trip. I've been here 14 years and I can't remember anything like it."

The case that prompted the New Jersey Supreme Court's decision last June that a host is liable for his drunken guests' car accidents has been settled out of court. The automobile insurance company of Donald G. Gwinnel, who had pleaded guilty to drunken driving, will pay \$100,000 to Marie E. Kelly, 31, who suffered a broken jaw and ankle in a head-on crash with Mr. Gwinnel's car. The owners' insurance company, used by Joseph and Catherine Zak, who had served Mr. Gwinnel several Scotchies before the accident, will pay her \$72,500.

Although only 64 percent of Americans own their own

Army and Navy At Lager-Heads

Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. is said to agree with General George S. Patton that "if you don't drink well, you don't fight well." The Washington Post reports. General John A. Wickham Jr., the army chief of staff, says that alcohol erodes fighting spirit.

At a recent Pentagon meeting on the proper drinking age at military clubs and the propriety of cut-rate drinks during "happy hours," General Wickham said the army had banned discount drinks. Mr. Lehman, according to a senior officer who attended, "said that happy hours contributed to esprit de corps and shouldn't be compromised. Wickham then gave his speech about drunk driving and alcoholism and how it doesn't make sense for the military to subsidize it."

As a result, the navy will discount drinks, the army won't. On the drinking age, William H. Taft 4th, the army defense secretary, ruled that military clubs must adhere to state laws, except when the base is near the border of a state with more lenient drinking laws.

Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Ex-FBI Agent Admits Taking Bribes

Undercover Officer Says He Also Sold Cocaine to Dealers

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

MIAMI — A former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has pleaded guilty to charges of taking \$850,000 in bribes and payoffs from a drug ring he was investigating as an undercover agent, the U.S. attorney's office reported.

The former agent, Dan A. Mitrone Jr., 38, also admitted Thursday to having taken more than 90 pounds (41 kilograms) of cocaine from a shipment he had been ordered to seize and reselling it to drug dealers.

Mr. Mitrone, an FBI agent for 10 years, had been assigned to an undercover operation that sought to break up the channels for distribution of cocaine coming into the United States through Miami.

William H. Webster, director of the FBI, called the case "sad" and said it showed the determination of the bureau to police its own ranks.

Richard William Miller, an agent in Los Angeles with 20 years of service, became the first FBI agent charged with espionage when he was arrested last October on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

The FBI said that Mr. Mitrone was assigned to undercover work in "Operation Airlift" shortly after it was begun in June 1982.

He went to work with an FBI informer who was active in the narcotics trade. But within months, according to U.S. Attorney Stanley Marcus, Mr. Mitrone was accepting bribes to overlook drug deals that the informer was making with the ring that the pair were supposed to be investigating.

In March 1983, Mr. Mitrone was sent to Memphis, Tennessee to seize 235 kilograms of cocaine. Instead, according to court records, Mr. Mitrone brought back only 193 kilograms, skimming off 42 kilograms to sell back to cocaine dealers for an unspecified sum of money and gifts.

His colleagues in the Miami office of the FBI became suspicious of Mr. Mitrone shortly after the Memphis incident. A special team of agents was assembled from bureaus around the country to investigate him. Mr. Marcus said, and Mr. Mitrone resigned in June.

Mexican Suspect Dies

One of the 14 suspects arrested this week in connection with the

abduction and murder of a U.S. narcotics agent has confessed to involvement in the kidnapping, the Mexican attorney general's office announced Thursday, the Los Angeles Times reported from Mexico City. Another suspect died in custody.

Seven of the suspects are members of the Jalisco state judicial police.

Enrique Camarena Salazar, an agent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, and Alfredo Zavala Avelar, a Mexican government pilot, were kidnapped in separate incidents on Feb. 7 in Guadalajara and found dead last week.

One of the 14 suspects, Gabriel Gonzalez Gonzalez, died of "an acute pancreatic hemorrhage" while in detention, a news release from the attorney general's office said. Mr. Gonzalez, a section commander and homicide investigator in the Jalisco state judicial police, was described as "a cocaine addict" and "intimate friend" of various known narcotics traffickers.

"He received a monthly stipend for his services to the narcotics traffic, as well as arms," according to the attorney general's statement.

One of the 14 suspects arrested this week in connection with the

Lean Times Come to Embassy Row

(Continued from Page 1)

crunch. Mrs. Lawen has petitioned the embassy hierarchy to adjust employees' salaries monthly to provide a more accurate reflection of the exchange rate.

A French diplomat said that when he moved to Washington in 1981 his monthly rent was \$1,600, which at that time equaled 6,000 francs. Although the rent has increased only \$100 in four years, to \$1,700, the exchange rate is such that his cost went up 14,000 francs, to 20,000 francs.

Peter Mende, an official at the West German Embassy, said that staff members there had stopped skiing in Colorado. And they have stopped buying the American cars they had preferred and are importing duty-free BMWs with a diplomatic discount.

Robert Andrew Burns, a counselor at the British Embassy, said he has given up shopping for clothes at Woodward & Lothrop and now stocks up at Marks & Spencer when he is in London.

He and his wife, Sarah, used to travel together on his business trips to New York, but she said she now takes the cheapest route possible because she has to pay her own way. "He goes by air or Metroliner, and I go on the ordinary people's train," she said. "But I save \$47."

While Washington has not yet been designated a hardship post, some embassies have been adapting practices usually reserved for the Third World.

At the Italian and French Embassies, staff members have been pooling resources to buy duty-free canned food and wines from Europe.

"It's totally unusual for that to be done here," said Giovanni Caracciolo di Vietri, an Italian diplomat. "It reminds me of my last post, in Ethiopia."

The West German Embassy has gone even further, officially forsaking the convenience of the Safeway

grocery in favor of wholesale food importers from Europe that normally cater to the diplomatic corps in poor countries.

Mr. Mende said the embassy imported two 40-foot containers of such staples as rice, noodles, flour, cheese and sausage last year. This year it increased the proportion of imported food to eight containers.

Gebhard Schweigler, a visiting West German scholar, said his biggest regret was being unable to turn the situation to his advantage.

"When I came, the dollar was hitting three marks and I was reluctant to transfer a large amount of money," he said. "But if I had, now I would be in a position to resell it at three and a half and make a neat profit."

Many foreign correspondents have become so strapped that they are forgoing expensive accounts in the United States and trading copies of American newspapers rather than buying their own.

One American journalist said he realized the seriousness of the situation when an East European colleague who had always treated him to lavish lunches suddenly began taking him to a salad bar.

The only consolation for the international set comes on trips home. "Then we can afford to splash out a little more," Mr. Sousa said.

U.S. Man Pleads Guilty In Espionage 'Sting'

LOS ANGELES — An aerospace engineer faces two life prison terms after pleading guilty to trying to sell papers about the Stealth bomber to men he believed were Russians.

Thomas P. Cavanaugh, 40, of Downey, California, an engineer at Northrop Corp., pleaded guilty Thursday to trying to sell the documents for \$55,000 to men he thought were Russians but who actually were undercover FBI agents.

U.S. Tells Plans For Cruise Missiles

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy plans to deploy nuclear-armed cruise missiles on more than 180 of its surface ships and submarines during the next decade.

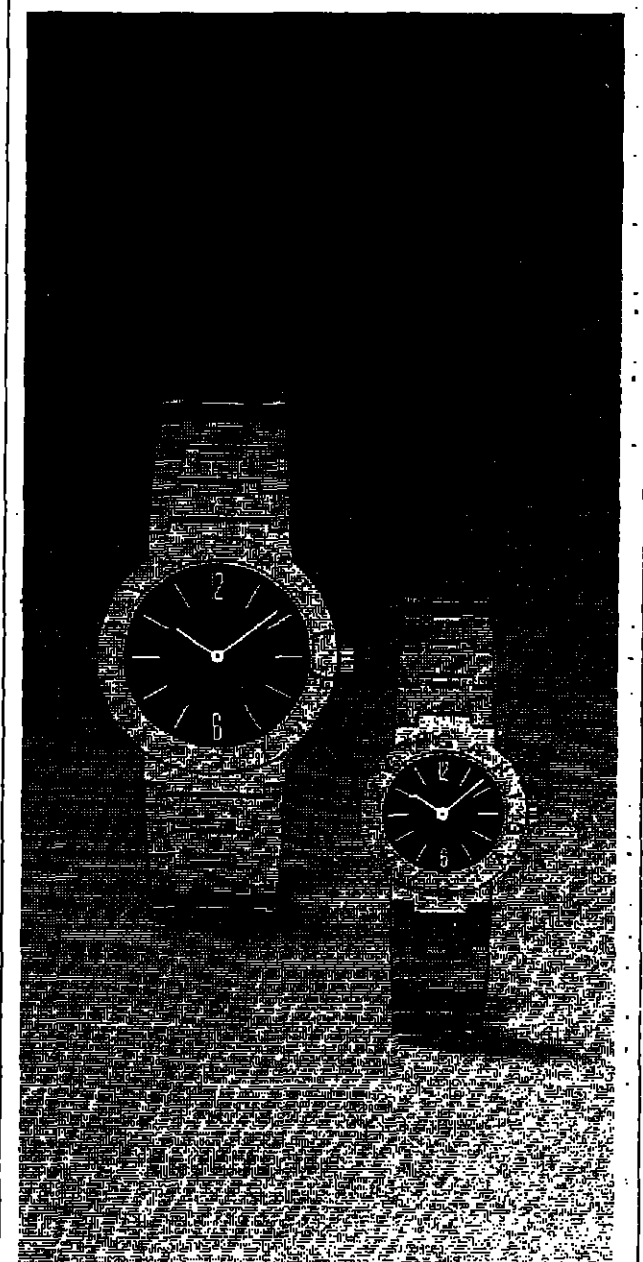
Commodore Roger F. Bacon, director of the navy's strategic and theater nuclear warfare division, told the House subcommittee on procurement and military nuclear systems Wednesday that the first deployments of nuclear-armed Tomahawk cruise missiles occurred as scheduled in June "with introduction into both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets."

Commodore Bacon did not say how many of the navy's ships had already received nuclear-armed cruise missiles, but he added: "The deployment continues and will eventually encompass 82 surface ships and 101 submarines by the mid-1990s."

Millions Illiterate in China

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — More than 10 percent of the Communist Party's 40 million members are illiterate and 70 percent have not graduated from primary school, the newspaper Guangming Ribao reported Friday.



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ARTS / LEISURE

Instrumentarium': Water in Movement

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The pit that occupies the center of the ground floor at the Pompidou Center has been filled with transparent plastic hoses and pipes, barrels, buckets and jacks, (one of them from the former Düsseldorf train station), umbrellas, large parabolic metal bowls and other objects in metal and plastic. All the receptacles and hoses are filled with water in movement or at rest (50 tons of it, by one count) and the whole thing is presented as Klaus Rinke's "Instrumentarium."

Rinke, who grew up in the gray, foggy Ruhr of the postwar years, goes to the attention of the international art community with his performances of "body art," in which he used his body as an instrument for some rather tautologous demonstrations. He also did performances with water and other elements, and over the years he accumulated the impressive quantity of material that is to be seen in the pit at the Pompidou Center. Rinke would not say how much the installation cost.

Rinke seems to have affinities with the ideas set forth by the French philosopher Gaston Bachelard, who wrote about the reveries surrounding the four elements of nature — earth, water, air and fire. Last year Rinke proposed a

fountain for a city in northern France that would have been dedicated to Bachelard. But his reveries are constricted in the austere materials and colors of the industrial world, and in a certain minimalist spirit or mystique that is determined to find the poetic core of events and things beneath the grim industrial shroud.

Klaus Rinke, "Instrumentarium," Pompidou Center, through April 8.

Jean-Pierre Raynaud represents a different, more Jansenistic form of minimalism. He is showing at Gilbert Brownstone's gallery and at the ARC gallery in the Paris city museum of modern art, where he appears in the company of two other artists — one of whom, Nicole Tardieu, has devoted the past 15 years to making imprints of a paintbrush of a given width at intervals of 50 centimeters (11.5 inches).

Raynaud's work to date has made predominant but not exclusive use of square white ceramic tiles with black jointing. He builds walls and pedestals and rectangular objects that suggest paintings out of these tiles. The interior of his house on the outskirts of Paris is entirely covered with them. Even the furniture is made of white tile, without cushions.

Such absolute monastic commitment adds some scope to the bare



Klaus Rinke setting up his "Instrumentarium" in the Pompidou pit.

minimalism of Raynaud's medium. But perhaps the best use that has been made of his unusual talent and attitude so far was not a tile work but the commission to produce stained-glass windows for the Romanesque Cistercian Abbey of Noirlac in 1976.

Raynaud has reportedly decided no longer to work with tiles. In the ARC show that departure is apparent in the biggest piece, a large

room in which about 20 austere white metal beds are aligned against the wall. Over each there is a canvas carrying five rather thick vertical stripes that in the context might suggest windows with heavy bars on them. The beds, a nonstandard 86 centimeters wide, were made to Raynaud's specifications. Raynaud in France, rather like Pollock or de Kooning in the United States, has "made a gift of his

person to art." His tiles can remind one of the philosopher Ernst Bloch's remark to the effect that the bathroom will be the most characteristic work of the 20th century, as the cathedral was of the 12th.

Jean Pierre-Raynaud, Galerie Gilbert Brownstone & Cie, 17 rue Saint Gilles, through March 29; ARC, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, through April 24.

Three Phases of Gastone Novelli

By Edith Schloss
International Herald Tribune

ROME — At a moment when shamelessly mediocre art is blighting the scene in many world capitals, five shows in Rome allow for a breath of fresh air, contemplation and hope.

The most stimulating are shows in three galleries that examine the career of Gastone Novelli, who died in Rome 17 years ago at age 43. Novelli was a modernist of great invention and individuality. Despite many international exhibitions he has not gained the recognition he deserves for his contribution to contemporary art.

In the beginning Novelli was a follower of the Abstract Expressionist movement (called *L'Informale* in Italy), which burgeoned after World War II as an expression of new political freedom. That he was as fluent and as experimental as his elders is clearly visible in the show of his earlier canvases at the Salita Gallery. In the 1950s he not only explored the splash and drippiness of diluted paint, but also the thickness of paint, its relief quality: building it up, scratching and cutting lines and wounds into it and playing its mass against its thinness. In keeping with the collage style of the era, swatches of wrapping paper or newspaper are made to work as added structural elements on the canvas, so that, for instance, a column called "Court and Social News" from *The Times* of London is wittily made to work as a field of texture.

The dusky shades contrasting with silver and cream, the free painterly attack and moodiness make the Salita show one of the most satisfying of the three.

That Novelli's predilection for line became ever stronger, so that he used not just the brush but the pencil, is demonstrated in the show at the Isola Gallery, in the latter canvases. Here constellations of scribbles — fossils, stars, anatomical detail, ironic sentences and curses — form sequences like comic strips for the sophisticated, or are arranged in swarms and clusters gathering or scattering among patches of delicate, flower-petal paint color. From 1965 to the last year of his life, this telling of poetic insight, personal stories and opinions turns into simpler images, as in the beautiful "The Magician's Kid" and "Homage to Ho Chi Min."

The Segno Gallery shows drawings and etchings from all periods: Novelli's idiosyncratic vocabulary, meandering labyrinths, sharp splintery marks and enigmatic inventories, which are to be felt rather than to be read.

Novelli had an aristocratic background. His mother was Austrian. Active in the underground at the age of 18, he was arrested and tortured by the Germans and then condemned to 30 years in prison. After the war he was freed and began to develop his style as a painter.

From the start he was keenly aware of the styles then in the air: Tapes may have been responsible for his early use of rich darks and for his manipulation of surface, the American Abstract Expressionists for his attack with drip and splash, and Twombly for the linear mark. But like any attentive artist he was part of the currents of his time, and never for a moment merely derivative.

Gastone Novelli (1925-1968): Paintings from 1957 to 1960, Galleria La Salita, Via Garibaldi 86; paintings from 1960 to 1968, Galleria Isola, Via Gregoriana 5; drawings and prints from 1957 to 1968, Galleria Il Segno, Via Capoleone 4. All through March 30.

Giulio Turcato, one of the leading participants in the Abstract Expressionist movement in Italy after World War II, is still not only an influential painter but, at 73, constantly renewing himself. While his peers turn out work that often has a dated and stale look, his recent abstractions appear fresh and lively.

His freely brushed new canvases are bright, fluent and glistening. Wide surfaces of one even color are run over by quick rows of teardrop shapes, arabesques, jittery wavy lines or sudden bursts of smoky flame forms. The blandness of background surface is nearly torn up by the outrageously different color of the shapes and flourishes traveling over it. Who but Turcato would dare to put together salmon pink with sulfurous purple and dried-blood brown, baby blue with grey, volcano red with lava black and melon orange, contriving not only to make warring shades match and behave but make them vibrate.

He seems to push intensity of paint, as well as sensibility, as far as they will go, almost to the edge

where they would flip over and make the picture turn into mere decoration — then brings forth just the opposite, abstractions of subtle refinement and meaning.

"The picture without color is literary," he writes in the catalog. "When there is color there is life."

The brightness of some canvases, however, is enhanced and made iridescent by a scatter of minute metallic spangles added to oil paint; one wonders if this is necessary and if this technique will hold up against changes of temperature and time.

Giulio Turcato, Galleria Il Ponte, Via S. Ignazio 6, through March 30.

The success of the new Italian painters in their early 30s, hailed and exported on an international scale, lay in the fact that, encouraged by critics and dealers, they began to use their hands and paint again, after the intellectual and indirect exercises and games of conceptual art. Some of these young men — there are no women among them — are not uninteresting, and are actually gaining deftness while being promoted. The 3 C's — Cuchi, Chia and Clementi — are the best known; they have heavily borrowed from the Surrealists, metaphysical art and Chagall, and are largely figurative. A second wave, less brash and more circumspect, is closer to abstraction and puts even greater emphasis on the general collage style, which the former group also employs.

Gianni Dessì belongs to this second wave. His recent canvases are squarish, large and darkly evocative. In these semiabstractions a shape like a window is cut here, an odd scroll of paper or a piece of lumber is glued there, a small, painted star is balanced over a mysterious patch of slate grey, a cloud of black paint is slowly bursting forward but not descending.

The blacks and greys seem to mean understatement, not gloominess, and all the materials and divergent elements are lightly placed, without exaggerated emphasis. Though pictorial meaning is not obvious, a source of intelligent deliberation is somehow conveyed. In an oblique but positive way, Dessì's canvases are thoughtful and intriguing.

Gianni Dessì, Galleria Sperone, Via di Pallacorda 15, through March 30.

3 Contemporary East German Artists Show Works in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

ONDON — The East Germans, represented at the Barbican Center Gallery by a 13-artist show of contemporary art, "Tradition and Renewal," appear to be little interested in political social realism. It instead to be working in the art tradition of late German exile painting. "Three Women in Cefalu" (1983) by Werner Bille much resembles an updated version of a trio of saints by Stefan Lochner (c. 1410-1451), while a cadaver in the left-hand panel of the 1976 triptych "Investigation" by Volker Stelzmann could, without violence to the image, be incorporated in a Deposition or a Pietà by one of the anonymous masters of the early 15th century Cologne school.

Tibke (b. 1929), for some years director of the Leipzig Art School, d Stelzmann (b. 1940), professor of the Leipzig School of Graphic Art and Printing Design, have been other exhibitions in this city. Most, in their catalog statements, highlight the importance to art of a close study of nature and history. "My subjects are the man figure, nature in general" (Volker Stelzmann). "My pictures are not only concerned with people and a network of their relationships" (Tibke). "No nation can exist without its past, without its art and nation, and of course no art is not either" (Bernard Heilig). Research in the past gives insight into the present. Search among by-



"Investigation," a triptych panel by Volker Stelzmann.

gone days prepares for the future" (Wolfgang Petrovsky and Frank Voigt, who collaborate on large graphics). "I am mainly interested in the human figure, especially in heads" (Dagmar Stoeck).

An additional bonus at the Barbican is a concurrent exhibition, "Munch and the Workers" a loan

show organized by the Newcastle Polytechnic Gallery. In more than 100 paintings, drawings and prints it demonstrates the seminal attitudes of the Norwegian artist Edvard Munch (1836-1944) toward workers, notably builders, foresters, farmers and fishermen.

"Tradition and Renewal: Contemporary Art in the German Democratic Republic"; "Munch and the Workers," Barbican Center Gallery, Barbican, EC2, through April 8.

The aspect of "Modern Chinese Painting" represented at the Warwick Arts Trust continues the "literary" tradition. The show incorporates the work of forerunners of the contemporary, such as Wu Changshu (1844-1927), whose chief subjects were plants and flowers and whose aesthetic is maintained by such as Zhu Qi-Zhen (b. 1892), who turned to painting in the traditional manner only in the 1970s.

"Modern Chinese Painting," Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Square, SW1, through March 24. Open Wednesdays to Sundays 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The work of a recently rediscovered Sunday painter, Martin-Jules Chouard (1839-1919), is celebrated at Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox. In large watercolor and pen-and-ink drawings over the basic pencil details, Chouard, a peripatetic French schoolmaster in the Seine-et-Marne region, portrayed the things and places that most took his fancy: chiefly still lifes of ripe fruit, sometimes on the branch, more often in the basket or bowl, showing a great appreciation for the visual qualities of apples, plums and peaches. His portrayals of the villages and towns where he labored equally show an affectionate observation.

"Martin-Jules Chouard 1839-1919," Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox, 38 Bury Street, St. James's, SW1, through March 29.

It would be unfair to compare the work of Chouard with that of Vuillard; nevertheless it is instructive to see how different are the amateur and the professional approaches to similar themes, as evidenced in the show at JPL Fine Arts of more than 50 "Paintings, Pastels and Drawings by Edouard Vuillard 1868-1940." Gone are the nervous amateur brick-by-brick details, as Vuillard makes a fine spring portrayal of "Vintimille Square" in a few quick strokes of pastel; small sheets of economical pencil and pen-and-ink sketches of vases of flowers nevertheless capture a whole environment and ambience. And, quite absent from the work of the Sunday painter, there are people in interiors, long-haired models, portraits of Madame Vuillard.

Strike Delays Mozart's 'Flute'

MILAN — A strike by orchestra members forced the postponement of Friday's opening of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" at La Scala. The performance has been rescheduled for Sunday, theater officials said.

"Edouard Vuillard 1868-1940," JPL Fine Arts, 24 Davies Street, W1, through April 6.

Lorenzo d'Andrea is an Italian whose first one-man exhibition in England, at the Lucas Gallery, shows him to be technically a painter and draftsman of great skill whose "monumental" images are a curious amalgam of the classical and the surreal. He was born in Lucca in 1943. After studies at Carrara and Milan he became a notable book illustrator. The large canvases in this show have a markedly literary bias.

"D'Andrea," Lucas Gallery, 116 Heath Street, Hampstead, NW3, through March 29.

Jenny Okun is a young American who trained in England as painter, filmmaker and photographer and unites all three disciplines in "Architectural Photographic Collages." at the Royal Institute of British Architects. She uses the composition of the painter and the montage of the filmmaker to represent the spirit of place. These work equally well to give the feeling of the Victorian bridge over the Thames at Chelsea — "Albert Bridge" — which looks as though at any minute it may grow wings and fly into the air; or the canyons of the tall buildings of New York as they seem to the pedestrian. The show will be at the Bertha Urdang Gallery in New York in June.

"Architectural Photographic Collages by Jenny Okun," Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, W1, through March 29.

Miro and Spizman is a recently opened gallery specializing in contemporary Russian art. In "The Rabin Family" the artists are Oscar Rabin, who was born in Moscow in 1928, exiled 50 years later and now lives in Paris; his wife, Valentina Kropivnitskaya, the daughter of his teacher and adoptive father, Eugene Kropivnitsky, and also a pupil of her father; and son Alexander, born in 1952. Oscar Rabin exemplifies Eastern attitudes to Western art; Kropivnitskaya, working principally in colored pencil, produces fantasy images; Alexander is also a romantic fantasist, who neatly combines the merits of both his elders.

"The Rabin Family," Miro and

Spizman Fine Arts, 37 Craven Road, W2, through March 30.

Another first London one-man show is that of the Swiss painter J. C. Prêtre's "Classical and Mythological Themes" at the Brompton Gallery, the paintings include the abstract "Icarus the Painter"; a series of paintings of the Susemnan of "Susemnan and the Elders"; "The Susemnan and the Minotaur"; and a number of works related to the myth of Danae.

"J. C. Prêtre," Brompton Gallery, 15/17 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge, SW3, through April 6.

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London Festival on Mahler, Vienna Opened by Abbado

The Associated Press

ONDON — Claudio Abbado conducted the opening concert Tuesday night of a seven-month festival devoted to Gustav Mahler, his circle in Vienna.

The London Symphony Orchestra at the Barbican Hall performed Mahler's first symphony and works by György Ligeti and Alban Berg.

Almost all of Mahler's works will be performed at the 21 festival concerts, which will highlight his influence on Arnold Schoenberg, Berg and Anton Webern.

Mahler died in 1911, at age 50, from a blood infection brought on by a heart ailment. His music, which often expresses intense emotionalism, was sometimes derided in his lifetime and neglected after his death, but a revival began in the 1950s.

The festival was Abbado's idea. The Italian-born conductor said he wanted to trace the history of modern music, moving from Mahler and the Viennese school to contemporary music.

"Many of today's composers are the heirs to this development and most of them, like Benjamin Britten and Dmitri Shostakovich, were directly influenced by Mahler," Abbado said at a news conference last month.

The festival includes art exhibitions and performances of music, opera and plays by Mahler and his contemporaries, all in London. Called "Mahler, Vienna and the 20th Century," it runs through Oct. 24.

Other conductors at the festival will be Simon Rattle, Pierre Boulez, Leonard Bernstein and Sir Colin Davis.

Rich' American, Identified, Buys Burke's Peerage

The Associated Press

ONDON — An American has bought the British bluebloods' Burke's Peerage, for several million pounds from the holding company Ravensdale Securities, the publishing director, Harcourt-Baker, said Friday.

"Our new owner won't allow itself to be identified for about a month or so, while all the papers are being signed," said Brooks-Baker, himself an American. "He is a but not well-known. He's a representative with various businesses. I feel delighted that a great British institution has been sold."

The sale of Burke's, first published in 1826, came four days after al-Fayed family of Egypt bought another British institution, House of Fraser, owner of Harcourt-Baker, said Friday.

Brooks-Baker said he hoped the British press would not "go all jingoistic and chauvinistic about it."

He said Burke's needed fresh capital to publish its first new edition since 1970 and continue its competition with DeBrett's Peerage, founded in 1769. There was an American owner of Burke's, Zimmerman, in the 1930s.

Selling a painting that goes bad and can't be seen by English people is vastly different to selling injecting capital into British companies," Brooks-Baker

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Facts in Afghanistan

It is always a pleasure to be able to report good news about the United Nations. The current occasion is the acceptance of a critical report on Afghanistan by its Commission on Human Rights. It was already a plus that the commission last year overcame Soviet-built and procedural obstacles and authorized its first specific account of abuses perpetrated by the Soviet invaders of Afghanistan and their client government in Kabul. Now the report has been submitted to the human rights body and accepted by a vote of 26 for and eight against, with eight abstentions.

In a more ideal world, it would not be surprising that a representative international body, having looked at the best evidence available, would condemn the perpetrators of Afghanistan's agony. The United Nations, however, to put it mildly, is not that ideal world. In areas where the Third World and the Communists find common cause, their transgressions are usually noted, if at all, almost inaudibly. The real and imagined sins of the Western nations and their partners are pursued with vigor — often with venom, too. This pattern has led to a special effort by the Reagan administration to apply a single standard in judging allegations of violations.

In this instance, the administration was aided by the fact that the victim is a Third World state. Soviet aggression against Afghanistan is

an issue — Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia is another — where the Communists and the Third Worlders split. For six years, large majorities at the United Nations have condemned Soviet policy. To freshen the issue, it was decided last year to launch an investigation in the Human Rights Commission. Afghanistan refused to cooperate, but Pakistan facilitated access to the refugees whose numbers and misery in themselves are evidence as stark as their testimony of Soviet terror.

For his painstaking report, Felix Ermacora, the Austrian law professor who compiled it, was called a neo-Nazi by the Soviet delegate. The personal smear on an international civil servant, who under the rules cannot defend himself, presumably reflects the Soviet Union's finding that there were no valid objections to the substance of the report.

Mr. Ermacora's document expresses "profound concern at the grave and massive violation of human rights in Afghanistan" and also "distress... at the widespread violations of the right to liberty and security of person, including the commonplace practice of torture against the regime's opponents, indiscriminate bombardments of the civilian population and the deliberate destruction of crops."

These are the facts in Afghanistan. It is necessary for everyone to know them.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Those Pregnant Children

To sell something you must have a gimmick. In the United States, the tried-and-true gimmick is sex. It sells jeans, cars, perfume, underwear and detergents. It powers hit records, best-sellers, TV dramas and videos. It is a staple of many an evening with a VCR and the reason for many a celebrity's celebrity. It is big bucks, the gimmick that makes the merchandise move. The retailers are happy and so are the customers. But what about the children?

Can America shield its children from the sexual self? It does not want to try. Then can society teach them how to deal with sex? Yes, but it does not want to try that, either.

Obviously not, even though the United States leads nearly all other developed nations of the world in teen-age pregnancy, abortion and childbearing rates. Not when we are the only developed country where teen-age pregnancy has been increasing. Not when it is our most vulnerable adolescents — girls under 15 — whose pregnancies account for the maximum difference between our teen-age birth rate and that of other countries.

America's children are bearing children at a rate unparalleled in the Netherlands, Sweden, France, Canada, England and Wales — countries similar to the United States in general cultural background and economic development. The reason, according to a study just released by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, is not that U.S. adolescents are more apt to be sexually active. The median age at first intercourse is similar in all the countries studied.

Neither is it because adolescents in other countries have more abortions. They have fewer. Nor is the teen-age fertility in this country explained by the very high pregnancy rates

among black teen-agers, many of whom live in a degree of poverty unknown in Europe. The rate for white adolescents alone exceeds that for the other teen-age populations. Nor does welfare appear to serve as an incentive to out-of-wedlock childbearing. If so, one would expect lower birth rates here than in the other five countries, where overall support is generous.

Instead, the answer lies in our reluctance to accept responsibility for the sexual revolution — and prepare our children for life in this changed society. Contraceptive counseling and sex education in the schools can make a powerful difference, yet they suffer constant attack. Some states severely limit the advertising and display of contraceptives, and it is the rare TV channel that will run even the most tasteful contraceptive advertising.

Although the pill is accepted as a highly appropriate contraceptive method elsewhere, and despite the ever-increasing scientific evidence of its safety and efficacy for adolescents, it is greeted with suspicion in America.

Teen-agers need help to avoid pregnancy, and to avoid abortion. That is exactly why France, the Netherlands and Sweden have committed themselves to providing contraceptive services for young people. But as the Guttmacher study notes, "the nature and the intensity of religious feeling in America serve to inject an emotional quality into public debate dealing with adolescent sexual behavior."

America wallows in the byproducts of sexual liberation — raunchy TV, suggestive advertising and pornographic movies. In theory, adults are able to cope. But one can only feel pity for the teen-agers, and for their children.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Correct Thing to Do

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader, may find it impossible — or at least impolitic at home — to drop his new duties and agree right away to President Reagan's offer for a summit meeting. But making the offer was the right thing for the president to do.

Mr. Reagan has obvious reasons to want a summit with Mr. Gorbachev. He is sensitive to the fact that he is the first president since Herbert Hoover not to meet at least once with his opposite number in the Kremlin. But there are more substantive reasons.

U.S.-Soviet relations show signs of emerging from the shadows of great stress and strain. It is important that small improvements in relations broaden into nuclear-arms reduction and less confrontational relations generally.

This will require realistic, flexible approaches from Moscow as well as from Washington. And it remains to be seen whether Mr. Gorbachev's elevation will lead to more realism and flexibility in Soviet policies at home and abroad. As Henry A. Kissinger commented this week, "You don't get to be head of the Politburo by being a choir boy." Even if Mr. Gorbachev has benign intentions, he must win over Politburo colleagues to policy shifts. Mr. Reagan's advisers emphasize that the president wants merely to open the door.

— Los Angeles Times.

Harrods and the Egyptians

You can still do the grand tour in London of Harrods, Fortnum's, Sotheby's, Hampton Court, the Old Vic and back to the Dorchester for the night. God's in his heaven and all's right with the world. Nothing has changed.

Nothing, that is, except the ownership. Harrods is being sold to the Egyptian Al-Fayed brothers. Others have already fallen. Sotheby's (to the United States), the Dorchester (to Hong Kong), and the Old Vic (to Canada). Parts of Hampton Court are to be privatized. Enough to make one weep on one's Times (Australian owned) or cancel one's Encyclopedia Britannica (write to Chicago).

One of the motives behind the Al-Fayed takeover of Harrods is reported to be exploitation of the prestige of the name by building other stores abroad and marketing Harrods goods. Why, pray, did this not occur before to the British in this nation of shopkeepers?

If five years of the Thatcher government cannot produce better use of existing capital assets we should, perhaps, be grateful that others will do the job for us, courtesy of an ownership switch. If you extracted from Britain's GNP growth such immigrant contributions, the figures would look sicker. But the Dorchester and Fortnum's bound on — even if there is no honey still for tea.

— The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR MARCH 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Debate Hots Up on South Pole
NEW YORK — The race for the South Pole is attracting interest. The New Haven Register says: "What's the hurry about starting for the South Pole? Surely we are entitled to at least a year of peace. This Polar discovery has all become a strenuous business." The Pittsburgh Dispatch remarks: "While it is improbable that the discovery will add to the material wealth of the world, it may satisfy curiosity and scientists may glean information that may be of interest, if not of value." The San Francisco Chronicle adds: "Further accounts of the new land which the French explorer Charcot discovered in the Antarctic Ocean describe it as consisting of ice, glaciers and rocks. That being so there will be no objection from anywhere to the French flag being hoisted over it."

1935: U.S. Agents Open Crime War
WASHINGTON — In the greatest drive ever launched by the Federal government against organized crime, 1,200 Secret Service and Department of Justice agents, operating along a front which included the entire forty-eight states, arrested 1,747 smugglers, counterfeiters and narcotic dealers [on March 15]. In New York, raiders engaged in a gun battle at 233 West Sixty-Second Street when they swooped down on the headquarters of Ollie Simmons, known as "The Zulu Kid," and leader of a gang of dope peddlers. Simmons was arrested and thirty-five ounces of heroin seized. In other parts of the country Federal agents were forced to put up fights in making arrests. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. said he was pleased with the results.

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Why U.S. Should Help Rebels in Cambodia

By Marvin Ott

WASHINGTON — Imagine a strategically placed country occupied by a Communist power.

The invader is deeply hostile to the United States, with which it has recently fought a bitter war. It is supplied and backed by the Soviet Union. The occupied country has lost one-quarter of its population since events preceding the invasion.

The invading army faces an indigenous resistance movement — roughly one-half under nationalist, non-Communist leadership. The resistance is supported politically by neighboring pro-Western states. President Reagan has indicated that the broader region of the conflict is of paramount interest to America.

This scenario, while oversimplified, is real. It describes Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. That conflict has recently intruded on American consciousness as a large-scale Vietnamese offensive has overrun major resistance base camps in Cambodia, driving the occupants (including 250,000 civilians) into Thailand and leading to clashes between the Thai and Vietnamese armies.

The Cambodian resistance consists of three groups: the Khmer Rouge, a peasant-based, Communist organization that ruled Cambodia between 1975 and 1978 with unparalleled brutality, and two non-Communist organizations formed in 1979. The non-Communist have become a significant force, with about 25,000 armed men and thousands more trained but lacking weapons. China has provided the only effective military support for the insurgents.

Diplomatic condemnation of Vietnam has been led by the Association of South East Asian Nations, which consists of Thailand, Singapore, Ma-

laysia, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines. ASEAN may be the one positive legacy of the U.S. war in Indochina. Its leaders believe that the decade of U.S. involvement bought time for the non-Communist states of the region to get onto their feet.

Under pressure from the grouping, the UN General Assembly has recognized the coalition of resistance organizations as the legitimate government of Cambodia. And last month the ASEAN foreign ministers jointly issued a tough communique condemning Vietnamese aggression and calling for international support — that is, weapons and funds for the resistance. It is the first time ASEAN has publicly made such an appeal.

How should the United States respond? To date, Washington has limited its involvement to humanitarian assistance for refugees. There are persuasive reasons to maintain this policy. It keeps the conflict at arm's length, avoids disturbing the uneasy political ghosts of the Vietnam War, and does not jeopardize painful negotiations with Hanoi over the recovery of missing-in-action remains.

But there are other considerations, and if events proceed on the present course, one of two results is likely: First, the Cambodian resistance will be ground down by superior Vietnamese firepower, and international political support for the insurgents will wane. The movement of Vietnamese settlers into Cambodia will accelerate, and a process of Vietnamese colonization will effectively eliminate Cambodia as a nation, leaving remaining Cambodians as a minority in their own country.

A second possibility is that China will try to forestall the first outcome, even at great cost. This will require a



massive Chinese invasion of Vietnam — far exceeding the scale of 1979, when thousands of Chinese troops crossed the Vietnamese border.

Vietnamese absorption of Cambodia would eliminate the historic buffer between Vietnam and Thailand. Southeast Asia would be divided between a garrisoned Soviet-aligned Marxist mini-empire and a group of pro-Western, pluralist societies.

Alternatively, the Chinese attempts at a military solution could mean a new Indochina war. One likely consequence, anathema to all states of the region, would be a greatly expanded Chinese role in the affairs of Southeast Asia.

American and ASEAN interests require the continued existence of an autonomous Cambodia — even one heavily influenced (but not occupied) by Vietnam. Failure to achieve this minimum objective would jeopardize the cohesion and security of ASEAN and cast new doubts on the ability of America to defend its interests.

Hanoi will stick to its course unless the costs of its present policy become unworkable. This will occur only if it faces a combination of pressures: Chinese politico-military coercion, international diplomatic isolation, economic deterioration (particularly compared to ASEAN success) and military pressure from the Cambodi-

an resistance. If the insurgents are to be effective, they must be better trained and supplied. This need American money and equipment. Aid can be restricted to the non-Communist components of the resistance. It can be supplied to ASEAN, which can handle distribution and training. The result would be a profile, but not covert, American role. There need be no concealing of support for legitimate national humanitarian interests.

The writer, a senior associate of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

Israeli Unity Is Latest Casualty of War in Lebanon

By Hirsch Goodman

JERUSALEM — By late July, Israel's prolonged adventure in Lebanon will be ended. Left behind in what was once a Christian-dominated authority is an anarchy-type disorder, where the Shia majority has learned to use the gun as an essential element of political debate. And where some consider it a privilege to serve Allah as human bombs.

Ariel Sharon, the defense minister at that time, set out to destroy Palestinian terror, and created Shia terror instead. He intended to put Phalangist Bashir Gemayel in power in Lebanon, but Mr. Gemayel was killed before he could take up office in September, 1982. Mr. Sharon's dream of a South Lebanese Army on Israel's northern border has vanished as well; the SLA is characterized more by fratricide than unity.

The ironies of this war are endless. But none is greater than the re-emergence of the PLO as a double threat to Israel: militarily, from radicals; diplomatically, from moderates.

In June 1982, when Israel launched Operation Peace for Galilee, as this war was called before Sharon expanded it, Israel feared the military threat from the Palestinians.

Now, while Israel's leaders think they have the military answers to what may develop on the northern border after their forces withdraw from Lebanon, they are less certain about dealing with the diplomatic initiative emanating from Cairo. And while there is almost total political consensus in the cabinet on the need to leave Lebanon, there is absolutely no consensus on how to pursue peace — if indeed it is peace being offered by President Hosni Mubarak in the name of "moderate Arab alliance."



The Israeli cabinet is deeply divided over the seriousness of Mr. Mubarak's initiative. Prime Minister Shimon Peres is prepared to make major concessions to see the peace process regenerated: his deputy, Yitzhak Shamir, is not. The Labor wing of the coalition, led by Mr. Peres, would be open to the inclusion of moderate Palestinians in future talks, and is prepared to discuss territorial compromise: the Likud faction, led by Mr. Shamir, remains dedicated to a Greater Israel which would include all of the West Bank and Gaza.

Some cabinet ministers believe that Mr. Mubarak's gesture was gen-

uine; others see the Egyptian's moves over the past month as a maneuver to ensure Mr. Mubarak a warm welcome in Washington this past week. If the latter were the case, the visit seems to have done little to change U.S. policy toward the Middle East.

Both sides of the Israeli coalition are mutually suspicious of Mr. Mubarak's sudden warming up of a peace process he reluctantly inherited from Anwar Sadat. The Egyptian president's moves come after months of refusal to meet with any Israeli official, after withdrawing his envoy in Tel Aviv, after making no move to implement the clauses of the treaty

designed to flesh out the skeleton left by Mr. Sadat, Menachem Begin and Jimmy Carter at Camp David.

But while the Likud half of the government tends toward blanket suspicion, the Labor half believes that this is an opportunity for breaking the deadlock not to be missed. They argue that never before has the geopolitical reality of the Middle East been more propitious for peace, than now. Cairo is no longer isolated. Egypt and Jordan have exchanged ambassadors. Iran continues to lose ground against Iraq and Syria is no longer the pacesetter in Arab politics.

There is little doubt, however, that if Mr. Mubarak manages to surmount the difficulties inherent in bringing a viable, mutually acceptable, Palestinian delegation to the negotiating table along with the Jordanians, then the fragile national unity government would shatter and Israel would face new elections.

But first, Mr. Mubarak has to find a way to the negotiating table, where the central issue will be the future of the Palestinian people, without Yasser Arafat sitting at the head of the Palestinian delegation.

Mr. Arafat was banished from Beirut, Tripoli and Damascus, to emerge as apparently pivotal in any future diplomatic process — perhaps more so than in the past. While the Israeli force was debilitated in Lebanon, Mr. Arafat grew stronger.

It has long been joked in Israel that the government's biggest nightmare will be when Mr. Arafat says that he is prepared to recognize Israel's right to exist. Can he do so and survive? Probably, given his past record. Will he? Again, given his past record, probably not. A pity. At least that would have been one positive factor to emerge from the Israeli adventure.

The writer, defense correspondent for the Jerusalem Post, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTER

Justice in Middle East

Reading editorial comments such as "Midwest: A War Too Late" (March 1) makes one wonder if peace based on justice in the Arab-Israeli conflict has any meaning to the authors. The New York Times in that respect sounds like an Israeli opposition party in the United States, trying to dictate what Israel should or should not consider what constitutes a positive development in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Israel has no right to keep the Palestinian and the other occupied Arab lands or to deprive the Palestinian people of their legitimate right to self-determination in their homeland. Palestinians in the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza are not Israeli citizens.

AYAD AL-YASIRI,
Vienna.

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Change

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Growth

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Expansion

Contraction

Acceleration

Deceleration

Speed

Slowness

Quickness

Sluggishness

Efficiency

Inefficiency

Productivity

Unproductivity

Success

Failure

Victory

Defeat

Triumph

Humiliation

Pride

Modesty

Arrogance

Humble

Generous

Greedy

Kind

Cruel

Compassionate

Indifferent

Caring

Uncaring

Helpful

Unhelpful

Cooperative

Uncooperative

Teamwork

Individualism

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Localization

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Triadism

Quaternism

Quintessence

Sixth Sense

Seventh Heaven

Eighth Wonder

Ninth Wave

Tenth Commandment

Eleventh Hour

Twelfth Night

Thirteenth Floor

Fourteenth Day

Fifteenth Century

Sixteenth Century

Seventeenth Century

Eighteenth Century

Nineteenth Century

Twentieth Century

Twenty-first Century

Twenty-second Century

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Eighty-sixth Century

Eighty-seventh Century

Eighty-eighth Century

Eighty-ninth Century

Ninetieth Century

Ninety-first Century

Ninety-second Century

Ninety-third Century

Ninety-fourth Century

Ninety-fifth Century

Ninety-sixth Century

Ninety-seventh Century

Ninety-eighth Century

Ninety-ninth Century

One Hundredth Century

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Verizon	11922	79 1/2	74	75 1/2	0 1/2
Wegmans	9342	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	0
UAH	9299	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 1/2
Union Pac	8233	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
Dow Jones	1847	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0
Wells	1718	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
TRE	1678	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/2
Amgen	1149	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
Micro	1127	37 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2	0
Amstar	1093	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
AMT	1086	43	42 1/2	42 1/2	- 1/2
NYT time	1080	43	42 1/2	42 1/2	- 1/2
GMCO	1012	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0

High	Low	Close	Chg.
223.72	222.41	222.6	+0.19

indicate that the banking system as a whole would be affected in any significant way.

Meanwhile, the market had some positive news. An inflation weighting in its favor, The government reported that the producer price index of finished goods dropped 0.1 percent last month.

Stocks of most big banks and savings and loans showed only mixed and fractional price changes.

One exception was Texas Commerce Bankshares, which fell 3/4 to 36 3/4. The company said it expected its net income for the first quarter to come in at about 92 cents a share, down from \$1.41 in the comparable period a year ago.

It cited problem loans in the energy industry as a primary factor behind the earnings decline.

Losers among the blue chips included International Business Machines, down 1/2 at 128 1/2; DuPont, down 1 1/2 at 50 1/2; Merck, down 2 1/2 at 99 1/2; and Procter & Gamble, off 1/2 at 55.

K mart dropped 1/2 to 32 1/2 on top of a 1 1/2-point loss Thursday, when the company reported lower quarterly profits.

Thompson Medical, which estimated lower earnings for the quarter ended Feb. 28, fell 1 to 16.

The exchange's composite index dropped .65 to 102.46.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in the stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 122.19 million shares.

The NASDAQ composite index for the over-the-counter market rose 51 to 777.97.

At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index closed at 223.43, up .53.

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(Continued on Page 10)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Aramco Cancels Bechtel Awards

United Press International
SAN FRANCISCO — Bechtel Group Inc., the international construction company, has lost contracts worth \$2 billion to build two oil refineries in Saudi Arabia for the Arabian-American Oil Co.

Officials at Bechtel's headquarters in San Francisco said Thursday that they had been given no reason for the cancellation of the Aramco projects in Qasim and Ashuqah. These two refineries would have had a capacity of about 340,000 barrels of oil per day.

"Some personnel regrettably will be subject to layoff," Bechtel said, adding that the full impact of the decision would not be known until Bechtel officials meet with Aramco. Bechtel's revenue declined 39 percent, or \$8.6 billion, last year.

Ford to Make Microchips of New Material

By Donald Woutar
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Ford Motor Co. says it will make and sell microchips of gallium arsenide, a promising material that is expected to replace silicon in many types of integrated circuits.

Ford, which now designs and oversees the manufacture of silicon-based chips for use in its own cars and aerospace products, will be the first high-volume producer of the new chips for sale on the open market.

Gallium arsenide can transmit electronic signals up to 10 times faster than silicon, making it attractive for powerful computers and other uses. It is expected to be used in the next generation of supercomputers in the United States and Japan.

However, experts say the material — a compound of the elements gallium and arsenic — is expensive and tricky to make into chips on a high-volume basis.

A gallium-arsenide wafer now costs \$200, or 15 times as much as a silicon one, Ford says.

Ford was to announce details of its production plans Friday when it opened a \$33-million factory in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The factory will be operated by its high-technology subsidiary, Ford Microelectronics Inc. Ford says the plant is the first designed for low-cost, high-yield production of gallium-arsenide circuits.

Silicon is the most commonly used conducting medium for microchips. One limit on the speed and capacity of memory devices is the speed at which a semiconductor permits electrons to travel through it.

Ultra-fast computers now on the drawing boards "are requiring performance levels that are out of the reach of silicon," said Anthony Livingston, sales and marketing vice president at Gigabit Logic Inc. of Newbury Park, California, the first company to specialize in production of gallium-arsenide chips for outside use.

Ford has become a major designer and producer of microchips for under-the-hood computers that control emissions, engine timing and other functions in cars. As the auto companies have gained expertise in electronics and industrial automation, they have been diversifying into high-technology areas.

S. Africa's GDP Rises

Reuters
PRETORIA — South Africa's real gross domestic product rose by 4.7 percent in 1984 after falling 3.1 percent in 1983, the government reported Friday. Nonagricultural GDP rose 4.2 percent in 1984 after falling 1.6 percent in 1983, and agricultural GDP rose 13.7 percent after a 21.5-percent fall. Mining and quarrying rose 2.6 percent in 1984, secondary industries 2.4 percent, manufacturing 3.1 percent and tertiary industries 5.6 percent, it said.

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HK Wharf Wins Battle for Wheelock

Reuters
HONG KONG — Wheelock Marden & Co. said Friday that Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. has obtained 50.1 percent of its voting rights and that John L. Marden had resigned as chairman.

Falwyn Co., an investment vehicle of Khoo Teck Pua, a Singapore businessman, withdrew from the takeover battle for Wheelock, its financial advisor, N.M. Rothschild & Sons (Hong Kong) Ltd., said. Falwyn will sell its stake of about 25 percent in Wheelock to HK Wharf.

Wheelock said Mr. Marden was replaced at a board meeting by Sir Y.K. Pao, who has a controlling interest in HK Wharf. Mr. Marden will be nominated to the new post of president and will remain a director.

HK Wharf is offering 7.40 Hong Kong dollars for each Wheelock A share and 74 cents for each B share. HK Wharf would have to pay a

total of slightly over 2.5 billion dollars (\$320 million) to acquire all Wheelock shares.

Wheelock A ended down 10 cents at 73.00 Friday and B was last quoted at 73 cents.

Falwyn first made a bid of 1.9 billion dollars for controlling interest in Wheelock on Feb. 14. At the time, Mr. Khoo had bought 6.7 percent of the A shares and 22.7 percent of the B shares from the family interests of Mr. Marden. Falwyn offered remaining share-

holders 6 dollars per A share and 60 cents per B share.

Sir Y.K. on Feb. 16, made a bid that was 10 percent higher, or 6.60 dollars for A shares and 66 cents for B shares. Wardley Ltd., a Hong Kong merchant bank acting on behalf of HK Wharf, indicated that Sir Y.K. had acquired 34 percent of the voting rights of the group.

By Thursday, after weeks of counterbidding against Mr. Khoo, Sir Y.K. had secured a 49.5-percent stake in Wheelock.

AMC Delays Import of Renault Vans

United Press International
SOUTHFIELD, Michigan — American Motors Corp. said Friday that it has indefinitely delayed the introduction of the Renault Espace minivan but will import a new line of Renault-made compact models.

A company spokesman said the minivan program was delayed because of price negotiations with

Matra, the French company that builds the van's fiberglass body.

The cancellation is the second time this year the automaker has postponed or scrapped a new import line. Last month it said it would not import a larger Renault to augment the domestically made Alliance and Encore models, built in Kenosha, Wisconsin. AMC is 46 percent owned by Renault.

6 Companies Receive NASA Contracts

United Press International
WASHINGTON — NASA has awarded preliminary design contracts to six aerospace companies in a major step toward the development of the planned \$8-billion orbital space station.

In addition, the agency announced Thursday, it will negotiate with three other companies for one or more additional contracts.

The contracts will be for \$6 million to \$27 million, depending on the work to be done. They will run 21 months and will cover the initial design of the major elements of the space station.

The permanently manned orbital assembly, the next big U.S. space project, is expected to begin operation in 1993. It will be a modular station housing six to eight men and women at a time and will be serviced by space shuttles.

The work will be directed by four

National Aeronautics and Space Administration field centers: the Johnson Space Center, Houston; Lewis Research Center, Cleveland; Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland; and Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama.

Boeing Aerospace Co. of Seattle and Martin-Marietta Aerospace Corp. of Denver each received a contract for the work directed by the Marshall center. That includes design of pressurized common modules for use as laboratories and living areas along with environmental control systems and propulsion systems. Each contract is expected to be for about \$24 million.

RCA Astro Electronics of Princeton, New Jersey, and General Electric's Space Systems Division, Philadelphia, were awarded contracts to perform studies of free-flying platforms, ways to ser-

vice satellites and equipping a laboratory module. The work will be directed by the Goddard center. Each contract is expected to be for \$10 million.

Rockwell International's Rockwell Division of Canoga Park, California, and TRW Inc., Redondo Beach, California, were awarded contracts to design electric power systems for the Lewis center. Each contract is expected to be for \$6 million.

In addition, NASA said it would negotiate with Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., McDonnell Douglas Aerospace Co. and Rockwell International Space Station Systems Divisions for contracts to design the overall space station structure and other systems for the Johnson center. NASA said one or more contracts, at \$27 million each, would be awarded to cover the work.

COMPANY NOTES

CBS Inc. has agreed to a \$42-million out-of-court settlement in a federal lawsuit charging that record companies, including CBS, had conspired to fix the price of records and pre-recorded tapes between 1971 and 1982. CBS admitted no wrongdoing.

Eastman Kodak Co. has made a cash tender offer for common shares outstanding of Verbatim Corp. at \$7.55 a share. It said the offer is conditioned on 22,382,000 of the 22,313,178 shares being tendered, and that the offer expires on April 5.

Exploration Co. of Louisiana has agreed in principle to acquire L. Texas Petroleum Co., which is listed on the London Stock Exchange. Exploration, a privately held company, said it would issue convertible preferred stock in exchange for all of L. Texas Petroleum's common shares. Terms were not given.

Exxon Corp.'s Esso Exploration & Production Australia Inc. has renewed its commitment to the Rumble oil-shale project in Queensland, the Australian partners, Central Pacific Minerals NL and Southern Pacific Petroleum NL, announced.

First City Bancorporation and Cullen/Frost Bankers Inc., two large Texas bank holding companies, have announced the cancellation of a \$20.7-billion merger that was announced in July 1983. A First City spokesman said the merger, which would have created the third-largest bank holding com-

pany in the state, had been called off because it was progressing too slowly.

General Electric Co. of Britain has bought a further 10.6 million of its own shares as part of its program to buy shares for cancellation. The shares were bought on the market at 196 pence (\$1.81) each.

GTE Corp. has announced the launching of a fully automatic disc camera that operates without a battery and that costs \$20. The new camera has a chemical flash that can be coordinated with the speed of the film and the shutter, GTE said.

ICI Australia Ltd. said it and a subsidiary, AFL Holdings Ltd., will try to acquire Incitec Ltd. ICI holds 45.4 percent of Incitec and will hold a majority stake in the merged company.

National Can Corp. said a suit filed by NVF Co., controlled by Victor Posner, a Miami investor, seeks to prevent the company from making a tender offer for 52.7 percent of its shares. NVF owns 38 percent of the company's outstanding voting stock, and made an unsuccessful offer earlier this year for a friendly merger.

Northern Foods PLC has agreed in principle to buy part of Grand Metropolitan PLC's Express Dairy UK Ltd. for about \$51 million (\$55 million), the companies announced. Northern is acquiring milk processing and distribution businesses in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire.

Veba Says Profit Rose 55% in '84

Agence France-Presse
DUSSELDORF — Veba AG, West Germany's biggest industrial holding company, said Friday that its 1984 pretax profit rose 55 percent from a year earlier, to 575 million Deutsche marks (about \$170.1 million).

The group said it will pay a dividend of 9 DM per 50-DM share this year, up from 7.5 DM in 1983. In its 1984 interim report, the company also said that it transferred 4.89 billion DM to reserves in the year, up from 4.04 billion a year earlier.

Veba said its provisional net income for the year rose to 92 million DM from 47.2 million DM in 1983. The company, which is 30 percent owned by the federal government, is engaged in the production and distribution of electricity, hydrocarbons and chemicals.

Shamrock in Bid for Central Soya

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Shamrock Holdings, the private company owned by the Roy E. Disney family, has offered to acquire Central Soya Co., a major agricultural commodities company based in Fort Wayne, Indiana, for \$23 a share in cash, or \$289.5 million in cash.

Shamrock disclosed Thursday that it already owns 4.7 percent of Central Soya's 14 million shares outstanding, and said it has signed agreements to acquire another 5.9 percent from two investment groups.

Central Soya's chairman, Douglas G. Fleming, said he had not yet seen the Shamrock proposal and had no immediate comment.

At first glance, the bid appears out of character for Shamrock, whose other holdings consist of three television stations, eight radio stations, real estate and an investment portfolio.

But in a telephone interview, a

Shamrock spokesman, Clifford Miller, characterized the proposal as an "absolutely sincere bid." "Its core business is excellent," he said, explaining that Shamrock officials consider the long-term prospects of the soy bean business "awfully good."

Mr. Miller declined to disclose Shamrock's balance sheet or earnings, but he said the company is confident that it can arrange "traditional financing with some of the usual commercial banks," and also plans to bring in a "couple of equity partners" for the Central Soya acquisition. He said Shamrock has retained Lazard Freres & Co. as an adviser in the bid.

Although he would not identify Shamrock's prospective partners, Mr. Miller said the Bass family of Fort Worth, Texas, is not involved in the proposed takeover. The Disney and Bass families have substantial holdings in Walt Disney Productions, and worked together

last fall to install the studio's current management team. Roy E. Disney is a son of one of the studio's co-founders and currently serves as its vice chairman.

Central Soya reported sales of \$1.73 billion in the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1984, up from \$1.51 billion a year earlier. Earnings fell to \$21.87 million from \$25.30 million a year earlier.

Soybean processing and other commodity operations accounted for about 38 percent of the company's profits last year; feed and farm supplies for about 33 percent, and food products the remaining 29 percent. The company has divested broiler processing plants and some underperforming operations.

Shamrock's announcement was made after the New York Stock Exchange had closed Thursday. Central Soya's shares closed at \$22 Friday, up \$2.75 on a volume of 514,000 shares.

A U.S. Boom In Leasing

(Continued from Page 7)

cial Services Inc., "It's just like banking; it's another way to make money."

There are, however, business judgments that can make or break a leasing company, such as determining the creditworthiness of customers, pricing the agreement and figuring out what the value of the equipment will be during and after the life of the lease.

Because of this, some leasing subsidiaries of large corporations minimize risk by entering into joint ventures with established players.

Florida Progress, the holding company for the Florida Power Company, for instance, formed Progress Leasing Corp. last year, a corporation that could not use the investment tax credits available to it from the purchase of new equipment could sell those credits to another company.

From the customer's standpoint, leasing is appealing because there is an indirect return of the tax benefits through reduced rental costs. Many leases, especially those on lower-cost equipment, also allow the customer to claim the investment tax credit. The leasing subsidiary still gains in such cases because it prices the rental equipment at a profit, and the company can make money from reselling or leasing it again later on.

Leasing is especially popular for high-technology equipment.

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At the time, most financial publications mirrored the mood of the "Street", with BARRON'S commenting (August 9th, 1982)... "The market seems to be saying it's seen the future and it doesn't work". Before the ink dried on their funeral dirge, the market zoomed 132 points, closing on September 8th, 1982 at 915.

As mavericks, C.G.R. was considered heretical in recommending SEARS at \$16, and FORD around \$17, or in challenging investment banking behemoths. Perhaps our most riveting prophecy was furthered in July 1983, when we mocked the mania for "high tech" shares selling at bloated prices, writing... "CONTINUE TO EASE OUR OF APPLE \$58, COLECO \$50, COMMODORE \$56, AND TANDY \$54; the Quartet is not in harmony with reality". Current quotes? APPLE \$28, COLECO \$13, COMMODORE \$13, TANDY \$ 33. In detecting "classic" buys, or "short sales", our analysts flout the manic-depressive behavior of investors, guided by the adage... "Buy into weakness, sell into strength".

Our forthcoming letter reviews "senior" securities that appear to be logical morsels for predators. In addition, we focus upon a low-priced equity with the potential to mature into prominence, emulating the dossier of a recently recommended "special situation" that spiraled from \$2 to \$16 in a brief time span, a "junior" oil that discovered a major field in Texas.

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Philadelphia Daily News

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Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 17,800
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 18,600

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	DN	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	DN	Yld	PE
74	72	ADN				11	10	W			
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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

March 15

Sales In	1985 High	Low	3 P.M. Chg	Net
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Cocoa Pact Talks End Without Price Accord

GENEVA — Talks on a new International Cocoa Agreement ended Friday with producers and consumers still divided over price aimed at stabilizing the volatile world market.

The talks, which started on Feb. 19, in 70 countries that account for most of trade in the commodity. The current agreement expires at the end of September but is extended for up to 12 months.

Producers were seeking a price of 1 pound but would probably go lower; consumers were unlikely to agree to more than \$1.05, delegates said.

The current agreement offering a price of \$1.06 a pound became impossible years ago because of a lack of financial resources to lift free-market prices. Cocoa was about 96 cents a pound.

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BY JOHN MCCARTHY SAMSON



هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Luton's Soccer Riot
May Lead London to
Stricter Laws

The Associated Press
LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has intervened in an effort to end the violence of British soccer following the riot London's Millwall supporters when their team lost to Luton.

Today, the prime minister's Football Association, the controlling body, a week in a row submit a report to Sports Minister Neil MacFarlane on how to deal with violence soccer fans.

Then plans a meeting with officials to discuss the report. MacFarlane told the House of Commons.

Guardian newspaper said court penalties, a ban on sales at soccer grounds and measures against soccer with violent supporters will be on the prime minister's agenda after the rampage Wednesday.

Luton, 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of London. Hundreds of the 8,000 Millwall fans at the contest battled rippers up stadium seats, and cars and house windows cracked a train taking them after Luton won, 1-0, to take them out of the FA Cup competition.

He said at least 47 persons, 31 police, were injured in the riot. It broke out inside the stadium and spilled over into surrounding streets as the game ended.

He said 33 arrests in what

officials called one of the worst nights of soccer violence in Britain.

Luton's chief executive, John Smith, vowed his team would never again play Millwall. "We have to make a stand," he said. "When there is a threat to our public, we will pull out of matches, even if it means forfeiting points."

Millwall officials said they were "shattered" by Wednesday's violence and issued a statement blaming "a few hundred animals."

At one stage, the match was halted for 25 minutes, and the two teams fled to the dressing rooms. Police, heavily outnumbered, were beaten back but regrouped and cleared the field. After play resumed, a six-inch knife was thrown at Luton's goalkeeper, Les Sealey.

After inflicting damage estimated at £15,000 (about \$16,000) inside the stadium, hundreds of fans — many of them apparently drunk — charged through neighboring streets and terrorized households.

John Howarth said only curtains stopped wooden planks from hurtling through his front windows. "We have had gangs shouting and brawling in past, but nothing like this," he said. His wife added, "I would flog the devil until they have to beg for mercy."

Then, on a train back to London, fans ripped up carriage seats, pulled down luggage racks and smashed lights and mirrors. In 30 minutes, they did about \$48,600 in damage, officials said.



Bill Martin got squeezed by Lehigh players, but his Georgetown team opened a big lead in its first-round game of the NCAA basketball tournament and triumphed, 68-43.

Top Teams Win NCAA Openers

The Associated Press
Form held true for the most part as the NCAA basketball tournament got underway Thursday with top-ranked Georgetown beginning defense of its national title on a 68-43 victory over Lehigh behind the sharpshooting of Reggie Williams and David Wingate.

The Hoyas held a 28-point lead at halftime of their first-round game, then coasted to their Eastern Regional victory at Hartford, Connecticut. Lehigh, at 12-19, was the only team in the field of 64 with a losing mark.

"After we got up, it was difficult to maintain a certain level of concentration," said Georgetown's coach, John Thompson. "It's tough, when you have a lead like that, to keep that team-oriented defense."

In Saturday's second round, the Hoyas face Temple, a 60-57 winner over Virginia Tech. In other East games, Loyola of Chicago beat Iowa, 59-58, and Southern Methodist beat Old Dominion, 85-68.

In the Southeast Regional, at South Bend, Indiana, North Carolina beat Middle Tennessee State, 76-57; Kansas defeated Ohio University, 49-38; Auburn beat Purdue, 59-58, and Notre Dame held off Oregon State, 79-70.

In the Midwest Regional, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, fourth-ranked Oklahoma beat North Carolina A&T, 96-83; Louisiana Tech crushed Pittsburgh, 78-54; Ohio State beat Iowa State, 75-54, and Illinois State beat Southern California, 58-55.

In the West Regional, at Salt Lake City, Utah, No. 3 St. John's edged past Southern University, 83-59; Nevada-Las Vegas ousted San Diego State, 85-80; Arkansas beat Iowa, 63-54, and Kentucky dented Washington, 66-58.

There Are Few Limits for True Fans

The Associated Press
GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan — Not everyone would drive 670 miles in search of NCAA tournament basketball tickets, but Elmer VanBeek said, he's just a typical Michigan Wolverines fan.

VanBeek, 63, a retired electrical engineer and 1948 graduate of the university, said he "dropped everything" when the University of Dayton ticket office in Ohio told him Tuesday morning that tickets to Michigan's NCAA Southeast Regional contest Friday night would be available for only six hours.

"Some people might think it was foolish to drive so far for basketball tickets, but those people wouldn't understand anyways," VanBeek said Wednesday. "Real Michigan basketball fans will understand."

He said he reached the ticket office with 45 minutes to spare. He was back home at 8:45 p.m., 11 hours and 670 miles later. And facing another round trip to the game.

Williams and Wingate each had 14 points and Patrick Ewing 11 for Georgetown. The 7-foot Ewing had blocked four shots by halftime as Georgetown dominated the game. Granger Hall scored 22 points and had 13 rebounds for Temple as Virginia Tech was held to nearly 25 points under its average. Perry Young, Tech's leading scorer, did not start the game.

Alfred Hughes scored 24 points and Loyola won when Iowa's Tony Hargrave missed a free throw with three seconds left.

Carl Wright led a balanced attack with 18 points as SMU pulled away from Old Dominion, whose Mark Davis scored 32 points on 14-of-22 shooting.

Calvin Thompson's 12 points led Kansas over Ohio University, which slowed the game with a spread offense.

Chris Morris's tie-breaking free throw with 14 seconds got Auburn past Purdue. Morris scored 19

points, while Chuck Person led the Tigers with 20.

Purdue tied the score at 58 on a basket by freshman Troy Lewis with 55 seconds left. After a time-out, Auburn held for one shot and Morris was fouled by Purdue's Mark Atkinson. He missed the second of his two free throws, but Purdue's James Bullock missed a short turnaround jumper with two seconds left.

Brad Daugherty scored 25 points as North Carolina beat Middle Tennessee. The Tar Heels trailed, 45-44, with 11:23 to play but Daugherty scored eight of his team's next 12 points and the Tar Heels pulled away.

Freshman guard David Rivers darted through Oregon State's defense for 21 points and helped Notre Dame withstand a second-half rally. Oregon State closed behind A.C. Green, who had 25 points, and tied at 56 with 6:11 to go. Rivers, who until then had not scored in the second half, got eight

of Notre Dame's next 10 points and the Irish opened a 68-61 lead with 2:41 to go.

Ronnie Stokes' three-point play with 17:26 left began Ohio State's 10-2 run that beat Iowa State. Stokes finished with 21 points.

Robert Godbolt scored 17 points and Willie Bland 16 as Louisiana Tech defeated Pitt with the help of 14 straight points midway through the second half.

Wayman Tisdale got 28 points and 12 rebounds as Oklahoma beat North Carolina A&T. The 6-9 Tisdale, closely checked by an Aggie team whose tallest player is 6-6, got 12 of his points on three-point plays.

Michael McKenny sank six free throws in the last two minutes to help Illinois State defeat Southern Cal.

Walter Berry scored 24 points as St. John's overcame a slow start to beat Southern. Bill Wengert added 23 points and all-America Chris Mullin had 21 for the Red-men.

Arkansas rallied to beat Iowa behind center Joe Kleine, who scored 15 of his 25 points in the second half, and grabbed 14 rebounds. Iowa led by as many as 11 points early in the last half, then went cold.

Sophomore Armon Gilliam scored 21 points and Anthony Jones got 18 as Nevada-Las Vegas withstood foul trouble to defeat San Diego State.

Kenny Walker got 29 points as Kentucky, making 17 of 21 free throws in the last four minutes, ended the 40-year college coaching career of Washington's Marv Harshman. Harshman, 67, finished seventh in career victories with 642, plus 448 losses.

NIT Tourney:
Close Calls

The Associated Press
Virginia, Tennessee and St. Joseph's, Pennsylvania, all won tense contests Thursday night as the National Invitation Tournament swung into high gear with 10 first-round games.

Darrell Simms' three-point play with 35 seconds left gave Virginia a 56-55 victory at West Virginia, and Tennessee's Fred Jenkins scored on a tip-in with 14 seconds left to beat Tennessee Tech, 65-62. St. Joseph's Rodney Blake tipped in a desperation shot at the buzzer to beat Missouri, 68-67. The Tigers, trailing by 17 at halftime, took the lead with five seconds left.

Reggie Miller's game-high 21 points helped UCLA beat Montana, 78-47, and Mitch Arnold's 20-foot jump shot with 18 seconds left in the third overtime gave Fresno State a 79-76 victory over Santa Clara.

In other games, it was Louisville 77, Alcorn State 75; Cincinnati 77, Kent State 61; Southwestern Louisiana 65, Florida 64; South Florida 77, Wake Forest 66 and Marquette 77, Bradley 64.



Henry Smith of Ohio University found a way through Cedric Hunter, 22; Danny Manning, 25, and Greg Dreiling, 30. Kansas, however, found a bigger hole in Ohio's spread offense.

Clippers' Victory Ends
Long Wait for Coach

The Associated Press
INDIANAPOLIS — After five straight losses since taking over as coach of the Los Angeles Clippers on March 6, Don Chaney was wondering what had happened to the adage that a team plays better after getting a new leader.

"I felt like a hex," Chaney said after the Clippers ended an 11-game losing streak by edging the Indiana Pacers, 113-112, Thursday night. "You get a little punchy after a while. You lose so many that you should win until, even though you feel positive, at times you begin to wonder."

The National Basketball Association season is so long that even the best coaches realize they will have to absorb some losses. But, said Chaney, an assistant coach with the Clippers before taking over for the fired Jim Lynam, "I hate losing."

"You play so many games that they say you shouldn't linger on a loss too long. But because I've just gotten involved as a head coach, I let it get to me."

His first victory wasn't assured until after James Donaldson put the Clippers ahead on a six-footer with two seconds left.

In other games it was New York 106, Chicago 97; Atlanta 120,

NBA FOCUS
Golden State 112 and San Antonio 100, Seattle 93.

Chaney said his team's last shot was supposed to be taken by Derek Smith, who led the Clippers with 22 points, or veteran forward Marques Johnson.

"We wanted to clear out for Marques one-on-one," Chaney said. "Marques got the ball, put it on the floor and they doubled him. He kicked it back to James."

Indiana Coach George Irvine said the Pacers' guard, Jim Thomas, almost knocked the ball away. But the 7-foot-2 Donaldson, the NBA's leading field-goal percentage shooter, got control and made his shot. Donaldson finished with 12 points, 14 rebounds and five blocked shots.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Miami, New Orleans Get Super Bowls

PHOENIX, Arizona (UPI) — The National Football League owners Thursday to award Super Bowl XXIII, in 1989, to Miami and the city's game to New Orleans. They discussed awarding Super Bowl XXIV to a northern city with a domed stadium, but tabled further until they meet in May in Chicago.

Mayor Rudy Perpich, who attended the meeting with a disappointed delegation, called the awarding of two more games to cities in climates "unfair." "Next stop, Tyusana," he said.

He called for Super Bowl XXIII to be played in the stadium that Joe's, the managing general partner of the Miami Dolphins, intends to build if it is not completed in time, the game will be played in the Orange where four previous Super Bowls have been played.

Hes, Bey Trade Jabs Outside Ring

VEGAS (UPI) — Heavyweight champion Larry Holmes and Bey, who have a less than cordial relationship outside the ring, got angry words Thursday at their weigh-in for Friday night's

asked about cuts he sustained in his last bout, a victory over Greg Sid, "I got cut because I went swimming before the fight and my suit."

"I'm going to bleed, but not because of swimming," Holmes said. "You're going to bleed because you're a half-breed."

The son of a black father and white mother, shouted back at the champion: "Larry, you're old and senile. I'd fight you for nothing."

Royals Agree to Lifetime Pacts

JACKSONVILLE, Florida (AP) — The Kansas City Royals have reached a lifetime contract with their premier relief pitcher, Dan Quisenberry, according to the team's co-owner, Avron Brash.

Brash said Thursday that the basics had been agreed upon for a deal with outfielder Willie Wilson. "There is nothing signed yet," he said. "But when I shake hands with Dan Quisenberry and his executives, and we say we have an agreement, I'm assuming we have an agreement."

West Germany to Host European Cup

BONN (AP) — West Germany will host the 1988 European Cup championships, awarded by a vote of the European Soccer's executive committee. England, West Germany's rival to host the 1990 World Cup, was defeated by West Germany in the 1966 World Cup final.

Berlin will not host any cup matches, although both government position politicians in Bonn had demanded that there be no cup games on the issue.

Helmut Benthaus said he would quit as coach of the West German soccer champion, VfB Stuttgart, at the end of the season. Benthaus, 49, cited two factors: the expiration of his contract with the sixth-place club's management.

By the Bonn government's spokesman, Peter Boenisch, said "the government deplors this decision" to exclude West Berlin.

e-Sweden Davis Cup Match Reset
DON (AP) — Chile and Sweden will play their delayed world round Davis Cup match at Santiago during the week of April 10 to 14. The match was to have been played last weekend but the Swedes, of the Cup, decided not to risk staying in Santiago because of strikes in the Chilean capital.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

NCAA Tournament

NIT Tournament

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

Transition

Baseball

Exhibition Baseball

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

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